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42D CEMA SESSION OPENS IN BUCHAREST

GDR Delegation Arrives

LD031125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1024 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 3 Nov -- The GDR delegation to the 42d session of CEMA arrived in Bucharest Monday morning. It is led by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Willi Stoph and the members of the delegation were cordially welcomed at the airport by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The GDR delegation includes Guenter Mittag, member and secretary of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent GDR representative in CEMA; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology; Guenter Ehrensperger, head of the Planning and Finance Department in the SED Central Committee; and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs. [passage omitted]

Yugoslav Delegation

LD031823 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric arrived in Bucharest today at the head of a SFRY delegation which will participate in the 42d regular CEMA session. The session will open in the Romanian capital this afternoon. FEC Vice President Zemljaric; FEC member Mito Pejovski; Zarko Papic, Federal Social Planning Institute director; and Gavro Cerovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, were met at Bucharest airport by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister; Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta; and Dumitru Bejan, state secretary in the Ministry of Technical and Material Supply and Control of Management of Fixed Assets. Ljubomir Kuzmanyoic, charge d'affaires in the SFRY Embassy in Romania, also was present at the airport.

Session Opens

AU031627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1529 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1986 -- November 3, the 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance opened in Bucharest. Attending the session are the delegations of the: People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, headed by Lubomir Strougal, prime minister; Republic of Cuba, headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice-president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers; German Democratic Republic, headed by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Polish People's Republic, headed by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister; Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, headed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Vo Chi Cong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A governmental delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, headed by Janez Zemljaric, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, is also attending, invited at the session according to the convention with that country's government.

Attending as observers are the delegations of: Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, president of the Council of Ministers; Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Henry Ruiz Hernandez, minister of external economic collaboration, representative of the Republic of Nicaragua in the Joint CMEA-Nicaragua Commission; People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by Faraj Ibn Ghanim, minister of planning; Socialist Ethiopia, headed by Addisour Tedla [spelling as received], deputy chairman of the National Committee on Centralized Planning; Lao People's Democratic Republic, headed by Thongsavath Khaikhamphithoun, ambassador of Laos to Romania.

Present at the session are the secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, V.V. Sychev, the deputy-secretaries and experts of the CMEA Secretariat, and representatives of international economic bodies established by CMEA member countries.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, delivered the opening speech of the 42nd CMEA session.

On Monday, November 3, in the morning, (V. Soukup) [Spelling as received], head of the Economic Information Section of the CMEA Secretariat, briefly informed the journalists present in Bucharest of the proceedings of the session. Inter alia, he showed that the current meeting of the council would examine materials on CMEA activities in the period elapsed since the 40th session in Warsaw and would set practical measures to contribute to the further economic and social development of CMEA member countries and the consistent improvement of their collaboration. Among other things, the results will be analysed of the coordination of the economic plans of CMEA countries over 1986-1990 and their collaboration in the construction of nuclear and thermoelectric plants until the year 2000.

In the period in between the 40th and 42nd CMEA sessions, the speaker further said, the member countries continued to implement the strategic line set by their Communist and worker parties with a view to boosting the efficiency of social production and increasing the population's material and spiritual standards. Surveying achievements the congresses that took place set far-reaching tasks to multilaterally expand the national economies, improve social relations, increase the economic strength of every CMEA country and of the whole socialist community, enhance their peoples' welfare.

The activity of implementing the resolutions of the CMEA economic summit expanded and intensified. Economic plan coordination improved and direct links between branches, enterprises and organizations, the exchange of scientific results and experience expanded and cooperation in production, as well as technical and scientific collaboration stengthened.

An important role in this manysided activity is played by the Complex Programme for the Technical and Scientific Progress of the CMEA Countries Until the Year 2000, which the 41st CMEA special session adopted. This programme, which materialized in a system of interconnected agreements and treaties, is intended to become the foundation of CMEA technical-scientific cooperation, the principled organizational basis of the activity of expanding and improving collaboration, of developing socialist economic integration, specialization and cooperation in science, technology and production, intensification of foreign trade. Pointing out that in the 1981-1985 five-year plan period the CMEA member countries had had progress in all the fundamental areas of economic and social development, the speaker showed that in that period their total national income had increased 18 per cent, overall industrial production 18 per cent and farm output 11 per cent.

The most important particularity of the development of the CMEA countries' economies in the first six months of 1986 was their high-rate industrial production growth.

In all CMEA member countries the industrial production growth was chiefly accounted for by the rise in productivity.

A more dynamic growth was registered in power engineering, metallurgy, machine building and the material processing industry, chemistry, the textile, knitwear and leather industries, the construction materials production, the speaker said.

Agenda Adopted; Dascalescu Speaks

AU032010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/17/1986 -- As already reported, the 42nd meeting of the CMEA session opened in Romania's capital on Monday, November 3. A warm salute and best wishes of success in the session's proceedings were conveyed by Constatin Dascalescu, prime minister, to the participants in the meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The current meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the Romanian prime minister said inter alia, is called upon to throughly analyze the way how the resolutions are implemented, of the economic summit of the CMEA member-countries of June 1984, that opened up prospects for raising to a higher level the mutually advantageous collaboration between our countries and, on this basis, to establish the required actions for the further intensification of the collaboration in all domains of economic, technological and scientific activity, for the settlement with joint forces of major issues of the member countries' economic and social progress, in view of increasing the force and prestige of socialism in the world.

The meeting's agenda and the rules of procedures problems related to the activity of the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance between the 40th and 42th meetings of the council's session for the implementation of the resolutions of the CMEA member countries' economic summit, the results of the negotiations between the central planning bodies of the member countries regarding the actions of economic cooperation and collaboration in 1986-1990, the draft program of construction of nuclear-electric stations and nuclear district heating stations by 2000 as well as the draft working program of the council's session for 1987-1988.

The chief delegates of the countries participant in the session made addresses on the questions on the agenda. The proceedings continue.

Strougal Speech

LD040014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, addressed the 42d CEMA session which opened in Bucharest today.

In the introduction to his address he stressed the special significance of each international meeting within the framework of the CEMA. He said that its participants consult one another not only about speeding up the socioeconomic development of their countries, but also about specific contributions to the cause of peace, to the defense of socialism and to spreading the spirit of the new policy of international cooperation. He said that the participants are now meeting in a difficult, serious, and truly significant situation.

It is necessary for the new spirit, the new philosophy, and for coexistence to become irreversible and for the world to live to achieve disarmament agreements based on common sense which the meeting in Reykjavik was so near close to achieving. Speaking about the results achieved by the Council member states during the past period, Lubomir Strougal noted that the entry of the member states into the second half of the 80's was altogether successful. The results achieved in the year 1985 demonstrated that within the framework of the community the positive trends in the development of industrial production were strengthened and enabled it to maintain dynamism in the growth of the national income despite unfavorable results in agricultural production during the past year in a number of member countries.

In the Czechoslovak economy, too, positive trends in the development of industrial production last year led to an increase in the creation of national income despite a fall in agricultural production. Nevertheless, Czechoslovakia is continuing to tackle serious problms and difficulties. The bad habits of the past period, that of predominantly extensive development, continue to prevail. This is, among other things, also a consequence of the current economic mechanism, despite the present adjustments, not creating the necessary pressure to generate better utilization of intensification factors and for a faster adjustment of the structure of production to topical needs. It is precisely these facts that are reflected, among other things, also in unfavorable currency exchange rates on foreign markets. That is why, in the spirit of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, Czechoslovakis is preparing a gradual change in the economic mechanism which must optimally influence the use of all the advantages and possibilities of the optimally influence the use of all the advantages and possibilities of the international division of labor and, in particular, the process of socialist economic integration.

Lubomir Strougal went on to say that the efforts of the Czechoslovak side actively to share in the implementation of specific tasks which were set out at the economic meeting may be documented by its participation in the long-term multilateral cooperation programs. They include, above all, safeguarding food deliveries to the population of the CEMA member states, rationalizing needs for power, fuels and raw materials, developing and safeguarding transport, ensuring the economical use of material resources and developing nuclear power engineering. Czechoslovakia attaches key significance in this respect to participation in the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress up to the year 2000.

These long-term programs represent the first steps in coordinating Czechoslovak economic policy, said Lubomir Strougal. However, they also represent a solution to problems of various kinds and they do not always harmonize with each other. That is why coordination of economic policy within the framework of the council will have to be organized in a much more purposeful way and in much greater depth. It cannot be limited purely to structural policy. It must also be focussed on improving state economic mechanisms, in particular in those spheres which tie in with the international economic mechanism and with the integration process.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal went on to say that all agreed specific production-technical tasks mapped out for the coming few years by the economic conference at summit level which involve Czechoslovakia are reflected in our 5-year plan. Securing the fulfillment of the tasks of this 5-year plan in the context of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical advancement is a more complicated matter. This is due to the fact that working out the involvement of Czechoslovak organizations is still under discussion and relevant agreements and contracts are only being prepared gradually.

Lubomir Strougal said that the Czechoslovak Government endorses the framework provisions for establishing direct relations between Czechoslovak organizations and partners in other member states in order to advance direct relations between research, development and economic organizations. The USSR has done the same thing and the other states have carried out or are carrying out the necessary provisions.

The results achieved in coordinating 5-year plans for 1986-1990 have made a considerable contribution to the Czechoslovak national economy. Basic links between the Czechoslovak economy and the economies of the other membership states have been established and this has made it possible to complete the draft of the 8th 5-year plan in keeping with the guidelines of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Czechoslovakia has approached the coordination of plans with Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia with special attention. Mutual relations that serve the continuation of international assistance were agreed upon, within existing possibilities.

Lubomir Strougal went on to say that Czechoslovakia wants to continue to deepen mutually beneficial economic relations with developing countries and strive for an increase in their contribution to the overall volume of Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover. It will pay special attention to the development of relations with states with a socialist orientation.

Czechoslovak trade policy toward advanced capitalist states is orientated above all on those states that are more fair and constructive in their behavior toward the socialist states. With regard to overall direction of policy towards these states, Czechoslovakia supports the intention to establish official relations between the CEMA and the EEC.

The Czechoslovak premier went on to stress the importance of continuing to improve mutual cooperation between the CEMA member states, especially at present when the countries want to transfer their domestic national economy to the path of intensive advance.

He said that the intensification of multilteral cooperation must be developed by consistent implementation of measures that will activate the economic mechanism of socialist economic integration as a unified system, the preparation of which was decided upon already in 1971.

Then Lubomir Strougal expressed a view on the proposed draft of the program for the construction of nuclear power stations till the year 2000. He said that Czechoslovakia assesses positively the advancement so far of nuclear power production in the CEMA community in spite of the fact that the original intentions mapped out approximately 8 years ago will be implemented by less than 50 percent. Well, here we are building a new industrial branch and this is always connected with difficulties and problems.

The draft of the program which was submitted envisages that in the decade of 1990-2000 a smaller output capacity will be created in Czechoslovak nuclear power stations than was envisaged in the previous decade. The implementation of this task will have at its disposal construction and assembly organizations that have been set up during the eighties, experience in organizing construction work, development and the production of equipment, and also a considerable scale of already existing power production capacities with which we shall enter the nineties. It can be expected that by the year 2000 nuclear power stations should account for approximtely half of overall production of electrical energy in Czechoslovakia.

Lubomir Strougal praised the progressive style and working methods of the intergovernmental commission for coordinating of equipment supplies for nuclear power stations. At the same time he recalled some shortcomings in the coordination of mutual supplies of equipment.

At the end of his speech Lubomir Strougal spoke about nuclear safety and the operational reliability of power stations. He said that in Czechoslovakia continuous care is devoted to the safety of their operation. Czechoslovakia is prepared to take part in cooperation in this sphere within the CEMA framework and also outside it. It is prepared to provide the necessary information of nuclear equipment on its territory on the basis of relevant agreements on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, Lubomir Strougal said in his speech at the 42d CEMA session in Bucharest.

GDR's Stoph Speaks

LD032142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 3 Nov (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, head of the GDR delegation, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, spoke at the 42d CEMA meeting in Bucharest today. [passage omitted]

The GDR is fighting for a peaceful future for mankind in close association with the USSR and other fraternal countries, Willi Stoph emphasized. We are participating actively in implementing the comprehensive program which the Warsaw Pact states adopted at their Bucharest meeting. Many initiatives by the GDR party and state leadership and personally by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, prove over and again that the GDR will always be found in the frontline of the struggle for the preservation of peace. We are working decisively and persistently for an improvement of the international situation with a policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation.

The far-reaching initiative of the CPSU and the great commitment of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to end the arms race, to largely remove nuclear weapons, and to prevent the arms race in space are being received with great respect and support by all levels of our people.

The main field of combat in efforts to strengthen socialism in the GDR is the continuation of the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy decided by the 11th SED Congress, Willi Stoph continued. Attention is being paid to those economic sectors which will continue to be decisive for safeguarding dynamic economic growth. In all our plans and their realization we rely on firm agreements on further deepening socialist economic integration. Cooperatives in science, technology, and production as well as the development of reciprocal trade which is planned with the coordination of national economic plans for the period 1986-90 between the GDR, the USSR, and the other CEMA countries reflects our joint efforts to implement the decisions taken at the highest level at the economic meeting of the CEMA member countries. The GDR has agreed a goods turnover of approximately 136 billion rubles, that is, about 27 percent more than in 1981-85, for this 5-year period. These results are a decisive step in deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the CEMA countries.

The necessary foundation of our economic development is cooperation with the Soviet Union which is characterized by the requirements of intensification to an ever gerater degree. In the interest of long-term supplies of raw materials, the GDR is continuing to participate in setting up investment objectives for raw material and energy production in the USSR and the other CEMA countries. There is agreement to continue the effective lines of specialization and cooperation in the 1986-90 period to steadily increase the percentage of specialized high-quality products in reciprocal trade.

We consider the agreements reached with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic, aimed at strengthening the production and export power of these countries, as an independent result of the coordination of plans.

The targets and tasks contained in the comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress are in accordance with the demands made by the economic strategy for the development of science and technology in the GDR decided by the 11th SED Congress. With the increased development of micro-electronics, modern computer equipment and computer aided design, investment project preparation and production control, as well as of flexible production systems, new process techniques and materials, biotechnology, nuclear energy, and laser equipment we are making an important contribution to strengthening the economic and scientific-technological potential of our community.

The GDR, just as the other CEMA member states, has undertaken comprehensive work with the USSR in the past months and prepared agreements on how a rational implementation of the concluded bilateral and multilateral agreements on specialization and cooperation in science, technology, and production can be guaranteed through increased direct cooperation between combines, production associations, and research institutions of our countries as well as through joint research collectives. Quality-determining machinery and equipment, particularly rationalization equipment, as well as software and technical achievements by engineers must be available more rapidly than so far and reciprocally exchanged, Willi Stoph said.

We consider the short-term conclusion of binding contracts between combines and research institutions of our countries as one of the most urgent tasks in putting the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress into practice.

In connection with the GDR's agreement with the CEMA program for the construction of nuclear power stations up to the year 2000, Willi Stoph emphasized that the GDR will continue to operate on the basis that the continuous guarantee of nuclear safety is the supreme principle in the use of nuclear power.

We are pleased to be able to welcome at this 42d meeting of the CEMA representatives from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Socialist Ethiopia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Republic of Nicaragua, and the PDRY.

The GDR practices active solidarity with all peoples who are fighting against the imperialist policy of aggression and for independence, social and economic progress, and for the right to free and independent development without interference from outside.

The GDR supports equal, discrimination-free foreign trade relations and is for the creation of a new international economic order on the basis of equality which gives all states equal economic security.

Zemljaric Address

LD040054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2326 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, November 3, (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has extended economic cooperation with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member-countries from 7 to a total of 24, areas. The Yugoslav economic and scientific institutions are conducting preparations to take part in the complex CMEA scientific-technical development programme by the year 2000.

The above was set out in Bucharest today by Yugoslav Vice-Premier Janez Zemljaric, who heads Yugoslav delegation to the 42nd regular CMEA session at premiers' level which opened here today.

Zemljaric said Yugoslavia urged global solving to the international problems, including economic. He especially focused on the need for creating a new international economic order, solving the problems of the developing countries, especially the debt crisis, and a speedier incorporating of these countries into the international division of labour.

He set out Yugoslavia's support to all political efforts aimed at improving the international situation. In this context, he highly assessed the initiative of Soviet Union and its party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, which, as he said, greatly contributed to the endeavours aimed at checking the arms race and stabilization of international relations.

Yugoslav vice-premier paid special attention to the programme of nuclear power plant construction in the CMEA member-countries by the year 2000.

Yugoslavia cooperates with CMEA member-countries under an agreement on multilateral specialization and industrial cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear power plants for the 1980-1990 period.

In this context, Zemljaric noted that a long-term programme relative to power and fuels is nearing completion in Yugoslavia and that Yugoslavia seeks expanded cooperation with CMEA in this area.

Atansov Speaks

AU040842 Sofia BTA in English 2315 GMT 3 Nov 86

["Georgi Atanasov's Speech Before the CMEA Session" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Bucharest, November 3 (BTA correspondent) -- "Under the conditions of today's complicated international situation, caused by the United States' attempts at attaining military superiority, Bulgaria is offering her full support to the Soviet initiatives on the complete elimination of all mass destruction weapons by the end of this century," stated Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers.

Addressing the 42d session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which was opened here today, the Bulgarian premier said that the Soviet Union has again demonstrated its adherence to the idea of peace and its concern over the future of mankind.

"The adoption of the all-encompassing Soviet proposals which are a model of new political thinking and of a new approach to the problems of our nuclear century would mean the laying of the foundations of a radical turn in international relations," said he. He noted that this historical chance was missed because of America's unwillingness to follow the Soviet example.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation to the session stressed the political wisdom demonstrated by the Soviet Union, which did not shut the door to further negotiations because it was aware of its responsibility for the fate of the human civilization.

Mr Georgi Atanasov said that Bulgaria will continue to give her contribution to the building of a world of peace, and to the improvement of international security.

He gave a positive assessment to the council's activities in recent years and noted that it has increased its influnece over the economic development of its member-states.

The prime minister of Bulgaria paid special attention to the decision of CEMA's members on the establishment of joint enterprises and corporations. Referring to Bulgaria's experience in this field he said that this form of cooperation reflects the objective requirements arising as a result of the development of socialism and that it characterizes the new stage in the integration processes.

Mr Georgi Atanasov spoke about the tasks that have to be fulfilled in the fields of transport, techno-scientific cooperation and nuclear power generation. He said that Bulgaria assesses highly Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives on the establishment of an international order for the safe development of nuclear power generation which was discussed at the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The speaker dwelled on Bulgaria's willingness to participate on a broader scale in the specialization and industrial cooperation in the outfitting of nuclear power stations. He noted that Bulgaria's mechanical engineering and electronics have all the necessary facilities to do so.

Messner Speech

LD040323 Warsaw PAP in English 0046 GMT 4 Nov 86

["Premier Messner's Speech at 42nd CMEA Session; abridged" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Bucharest, Nov 3 -- The implementation of our plans and intentions depends to a large extent on the further development of the overall international situation, which, unfortunately, continues being complicated and difficult. Attempts to arrest the arms race fail. Ever stronger is the danger of transferring it into outer space.

On the other hand, the peace initiatives of the socialist states are drawing an ever stronger response from the world public.

Poland is consistently supporting the constructive and principled attitude held by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik. That meeting has provided a historic chance for solving the problem of nuclear armaments. We are disappointed that that chance was not used by the American side.

We invariably come out in favour of setting up a universal system of international security to cover all spheres of political, military, economic and humanitarian relations. Confidence in international economic relations, elimination from them of restrictions and limitations, development of mutually advantageous and equal-right cooperation, regardless of social and political differences respond to the vital interests of all nations of the world.

The strategy of Poland's socialist development, mapped out by the 10th Congress of the PUWP, aims at speeding up the development processes in economy and propitious implementing the most important and urgent social objectives.

We wish to make the quick and allround expansion of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries a factor of growing importance in dynamizing Poland's development, as called for by the directive of the 10th congress of our party.

Poland's economic situation is gradually improving and positive tendencies prevail in most of material production. Gradual improvement in the supplies of basic commodities for the market is preceptible. However, serious tension and difficulties still occur in our economy. The most important of them are imbalance of the balance of payment and shortages of intermediate and raw materials. Exports develop in a way that still insufficiently meets the needs. We are still weighed down by the burden of indebtedness and restrictions applied against us.

We attach great importance, particularly, to broadening direct coproduction between enterprises of socialist countries and settling up joint enterprises, and to developing cooperation in science, technology and production. Nikolay Ryzhkov's recent visit to Poland was of essential significance for Polish-Soviet cooperation in these areas. We held a valuable exchange of views on these topics also with all socialist countries.

We also strive to expand multi-lateral cooperation and to upgrade its mechanisms. We come out particularly for improving planning as well as economic and financial instruments. We think there is a need to upgrade work and organization of the CMEA and its bodies. It is particularly necessary to speed up the processes of reaching agreements and making decisions, and to shorten the period of time between making a decision and implementing it.

These lines of improvements aim to create proper conditions to implement multi-lateral development programmes. We think that the most important of them is the "Comprehensive Programme for the Development of Progress in Science and Technology of CMEA Member Countries Till the Year 2000."

Lazar Addresses Session

LD040925 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, November 3 (MTI) -- The 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance began Monday in Bucharest. The Hungarian delegation is led by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The members of the delegation are Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and Hungary's permanent representative to the CMEA, Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development, Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity, and Istvan Szigeti, deputy of Hungary's permanent CMEA representative.

The session is to discuss the report of the CMEA Executive Council on work realized since the last session in Warsaw in 1985, and will review the draft of nuclear power plant and nuclear thermo-power station building programme of the CMEA member states until the year 2000. Discussions will also be held on the results of the coordination of five-year national economic plans of the member states, and implementation of the complex programme of technical-scientific progress valid until the turn of the century.

The leader of the Hungarian delegation addressed the debate on the report of the Executive Committee and the draft of the long-term nuclear energetic programme. Gyorgy Lazar stated: "Our session is held under complex international political and economic conditons fraught with contradictions and tensions. Tendencies for easing the political relations and those aimed at maintaining and sharpening confrontation are enforced side by side and simultaneously in international life. Plans aimed at increasing the armaments race, particularly nuclear armament, and the extension of this race to outer space gives rise to particular anxiety. The Soviet Union has a distinctly important role in the fight for safeguarding peace. The progressive people and the political sober-thinking factors highly appreciate the fact that the Soviet Union, fully aware of its responsibility in the shaping of the fate of the world and the magnitude of the danger threatening humanity, has made further major initiatives and repeated efforts in the interest of checking the armaments race, and the safeguarding of peace and security. From this aspect, the working summit meeting held in Reykjavik was an outstanding event, as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev made major, comprehensive and concrete proposals for the restriction of armaments."

Gyorgy Lazar went on to say: "I would again like to stress that the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the entire Hungarian public completely and with total firmness support the proposals of our alliance system set down in the Budapest appeal, and the proposals of the Soviet Union submitted in Reykjavik. We hope that the efforts made in the interest of safeguarding peace and promoting disarmament, which are receiving growing support throughout the world, will finally make the leading circles of the United States and NATO see reason, and the obstacles will be removed from the start of disarmament."

Following Gyorgy Lazar noted that in recent years, negative tendencies have been preserved and even increased in world economy. Discrimination, the cause of serious harm to economic relations, has strengthened in international trade. "Under such conditions it becomes even more important to increase the efficiency of cooperation between the socialist countries participating in the CEMA, based on equality and reciprocal advantages. From this aspect, we consider the qualitative renewal of the economy of the Soviet Union, which is of decisive importance for our entire community, and set down at the 27th congress and launched in practice, to be of epoch-making importance and promising. For our part, we shall do everything possible to promot the further development of socialist economic integration, and to realize those targets that serve the benefit of us all and which were decided at the supreme-level conference in 1984 and since.

"Besides increasing our own efforts, we cannot do without the extension of economic cooperation carried out with our friends, particularly with the Soviet Union. We are aware that to make our economic development more dynamic, and to accelerate progress on the intensive course also considerably depends on the pace of emergence of new tendencies of socialist economic integration. This is why we consider realization of the complex programme of technical-scientific progress until the year 2000 to be important, and why we encourage the improvement of the activity of our organization," said Gyorgy Lazar.

"In our view, in the course of further developing cooperation realized in the CMEA, and safeguarding everything well tested by time, we should increasingly build on exploiting the advantages which supplement each other, and take into consideration the differing natural-economic fundamentals of the countries. On the other hand, we are of the view that the conscious coordination of exploiting our intellectual and financial potentials figures more prominently, similarly to devoting greater attention to work prior to decisions, and to clarify the conditions of implementation and the establishment of guarantees in the course of decisions. In our experience, the main reason for 'lack of thoroughness' in this field is that the implementation of our resolutions progresses more slowly than would be possible. With respect to the style of labour, we must primarily do away with formal and bureaucratic elements.

"We consider it a positive feature of the report submitted on the activity of the CMEA of the period between the 40th and 42nd session, that it lays special emphasis on the implementation of resolutions passed at the higher-level economic conference, and with the extensive work which was carried out in the field of realizing the complex programme of technical-scientific progress until the year 2000. We welcome the fact that the report, besides tabulating results, also points out the occurences which indicate the necessity of improving our work in the given area, and of averting the difficulties that have surfaced. Strengthening this feature, future reports should increasingly provide a starting point for determining further tasks."

Appreciating the draft of the nuclear power plant and nuclear thermo-power plant station building programme of the CMEA member states until the year 2000, the Hungarian prime minister noted that major results have already been attained in this field with joint efforts, and plan outlines show development prospects.

Gyorgy Lazar reported on the Hungarian power plant building programme. Speaking of present problems, he stressed that occasional disorders of the unified system and the unsystematical acquisition by certain partners greatly endanger the security of Hungarian electric energy supply. As is known, the share of imported electric energy within the CMEA is the highest in Hungary, and with 30 per cent the CMEA has a decisive role in the supply. The irregularities that have occured in the recent period have necessitated immediate, at times drastic governmental measures, causing extremely serious harm to the Hungarian economy. These are circumstances due to which the planned realization of cooperation, and the fulfilment of reciprocal acceptance of obligations is of great importance for Hungary.

The Hungarian prime minister recalled: "From the Hungarian party we have always supported the establishment of a unified system in the interest of the security of energy supply of the European CMEA countries. We consider the system one of the major achievements of the socialist economic integration today, and in spite of our narrow investment possibilities, we are participating in further building with major financial means."

In conclusion Gyorgy Lazar announced that the Hungarian delegation approves the report of the executive committee, and its draft on the nuclear power plant and nuclear thermo-power station building programme until the year 2000.

Ryzhkov Speech

For the 3 November Moscow TASS Russian account of the speech by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at the CEMA session, see page BB 3 of the Communist Relations section of the 4 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

ZEMLJARIC MEETS WITH USSR'S RYZHKOV

LD041054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- Fec Vice President Janez Zemljaric, who is leading the Yugoslav delegation at the 42d regular CEMA session, had a meeting with Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. There was an exchange of views on current questions of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR.

CEMA OIL, GAS INDUSTRY SESSION HELD

AU030937 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The 61st session of the permanent CEMA commission for cooperation in the area of the oil and gas industry has been held in Bucharest. The session was attended by delegations from CEMA member-countries and a delegation from the SFRY. The participants examined a number of oil and gas industry problems which arise from the decision adopted at the session meetings and by the CEMA Executive Committee.

The commission also examined questions of cooperation regarding the use of natural gases as fuel for the engines of public transportation vehicles, the saving and rational utilization of material resources, and the research and exploration of crude oil and gases.

The commission adopted a working plan for 1987-88.

ALIA, CARCANI OPEN NINTH AWP CONGRESS 3 NOV

AU031108 Tirana ATA in English 1025 GMT 3 Nov 86

["The 9th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania Opened" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 3 (ATA) -- Amidst a lofty political enthusiasm and festive joyful atmosphere, the 9th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania began its proceedings in Tirana today. The party comes to its congress with a steel unity of its ranks, tempered in many battles, united like a fist round the Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, determined to march on the road defined by its founder and legendary leader, the unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha. During its 41-year long march the Party of Labour of Albania has scored a number of victories. They began as far back as the great antifascist National Liberation War against the nazi-fascist occupiers and the traitors, during which the party led the armed people toward the complete liberation of the country and the triumph of the revolution, that was crowned with the establishment of the people's power. Over nearly four decades the Party of Labour of Albania has been tempered in the struggles of the construction of socialism. As an inspirer and designer of the five year plans, the party changed the view of the country raising it to the present day heights. Hence the party enjoys the ardent and unbounded love of the people.

The working people of the capital accompanied the delegates with joyful cheers to the Palace of Congresses, wishing them successes in the great assembly of the Albanian Communists.

At 9 o'clock the delegates of the 9th congress who filled the enormous hall of the Palace of Congresses, burst out into ardent cheers when the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and other party leaders ascended the rostrum. The hall echoed with the powerful cheers "The Party of Labour of Albania", "Party, Enver We Are Always Ready".

After the working presidium of the congress, elected by the delegates to the congress, took its seats, Comrade Ramiz Alia delivered the opening speech to the 9th congress amidst a lofty revolutionary enthusiasm. Wishing welcome to the delegates to the congress, he said among others that the congress is being held amidst a great political enthusiasm and powerful drive at work.

The workers, peasants, intellectuals, women and youth are working with special mobilization to realise the planned tasks in all the fields, to turn out more industrial and agricultural products, and to achieve qualitative results in all the sectors.

This is an expression of the trust of our working masses in the correct line of the party, their determination to attain the set objectives, their confidence in the future of our country. At the same time this inspiring atmosphere is a great encouragement for our congress, a sound support for its successful proceedings.

Comrades, our congress holds its proceedings without Comrade Enver Hocha, the founder and glorious leader of our party, the great revolutionary and patriot. We do not have among us the man who, being at the head of the party, led the revolution and built the new Albania, the man who brought the country into light and gave it an honoured name in the world.

His work, thought and figure are present in our daily struggle toward the future. They provide us with advice, inspire us and make us courageous to carry always forward and defend the cause of socialism in Albania, to preserve inviolable the freedom and independence of the homeland, to make more prosperous and happy the life of the people, to preserve and strenghen the leading role of our party of labour, the party which he founded, reared and educated.

In token of homage and devotion to the name and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, to honour his unforgettable memory and figure, I invite you to stand up and observe some minute's silence.

Glory to Comrade Enver Hoxha.
Long live the Albanian people.
Long live the Party of Labour of Albania.
I declare the 9th congress of the party open.

After tributes were paid to the memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the first sitting was chaired by Comrade Adil Carcani. The 9th congress of the party he said, is attended by twice as many delegates as the previous congress. Apart from them, the proceedings of the congress will also be fully or partly attended in the hall by more than 1.500 guests, members and non-members of the party, distinguished workers of production and heroes of socialist labour, outstanding personalities of culture and science, leading cadres of various fields and social activists.

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the congress is also attended by many delegations of sister Marxist-Leninist Communist parties. We consider their participation in our congress as an honour and an expression of internationalist solidarity and fraternal friendship for our party.

We are also honoured by the presence of distinguished guests of Socialist Albania, who have been invited to attend the proceedings of the 9th congress of the party and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of our party. Allow me, comrades, in your name and on behalf of our entire party, to express our heartfelt thanks to the representatives of the sister parties and the foreign guests for the honour they make to us by participating in our congress.

After the agenda and regulations of the congress were voted and approved by the congress, the delegates passed on to the first item on the agenda. Comrade Adil Carcani gave the floor to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia. To deliver the report "On the Activity of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Tasks for the Future".

ALIA REPORTS TO AWP CONGRESS OPENING SESSION

AU031448 Tirana ATA in English 1303 GMT 3 Nov 86

["From the Report Submitted by Comrade Ramiz Alia to the 9th Congress of the Party of Labour Of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] The Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha Remain the Foundation-Stone of the General Line of the Party [subhead]

The party comes to this congress with its ranks united, ideologically tempered and politically more mature. It comes enriched with many new experiences, with great organizing and mobilzing capacities. The struggles we have waged, the victories we have achieved, have further strengthened the links of the party with the masses and have made the unity of the people more steel-like.

Our gratitude, the gratitude of the Communists and the whole people for what Enver Hoxha has done for Albania and its people, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, has been and will always be boundless. Our respect is directed to that great man who, at the most tragic moments of the history of Albania, founded the Communist Party which organized and led the great anti-fascist uprising of the Albanian people, is directed to the legendary commander of the National Liberation Army which drove out the foreign occupiers and overthrew the internal traitors. Our thoughts go and will always go to that man who, at the head of the party, laid the foundations of the people's state power and guided the great social transformations and the deepgoing processes of the socialist construction in Albania.

The Fundamental Political, Economic and Social Objectives Set by the 8th Congress of the Party Were Attained [subhead]

Speaking of the policy of the party for the development of the economy in the 8th five-year plan, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others:

The years of the 7th five-year plan were characterized by the persistent and selfless work and efforts of the party and the people to carry ahead the construction of socialism on all fronts.

In general, the fundamental political, economic and social objectives set by the 8th congress were attained.

Our country has entered the new five-year plan with a more powerful material-technical base, with greater productive and accumulating capacities and with an improved economic structure. Over the five years taken together, compared with the 6th five-year plan, the social product increased nearly 19 per cent, financial income over 17 per cent, and the export of goods about 29 per cent.

Industry successfully preceded the all-sided development of the productive forces. Total industrial production was 27 per cent greater than in the 6th five-year plan. The branches of heavy industry made important advances, carrying the main burden of material production. The engineering industry coped successfully with its tasks for the maintenance of the main means in all branches of the economy and took a big stride in the production of machinery and equipment, the volume of which increased by 54 per cent.

In the 7th Five-Year Plan, too, despite the difficult weather conditions with continued for three years in succession, agriculture advanced and fulfilled its fundamental tasks. Total agricultural production for the five years taken together increased over 13 per cent. In some important products such as wheat, vegetables, industrial crops and eggs, the increases were greater.

The program of the 8th congress of the party for fundamental investments, which increased about 17 per cent, was carried out on a broad front. The last five-year plan saw the construction of over 300 main production and socio-cultural projects. The first and the second turbines of the "Enver Hoxha" hydropower plant at Koman came into production ahead of schedule, and hundreds of kilometres of high tension lines were built. With the completion of the Lac-Shkoder-Han i Hotit and Fier-Vlore railways and several sidings, about 140 kilometres were added to the railway network. Ferrous metallurgy was extended further with the coming into production of plant no. 12, the second blast furnace, the continuous steel-pouring line and the plant for the production of refractory materials.

The party and the state organs devoted special care to the attainment of the objectives of the plan in the social field, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed. The new jobs opened up corresponded to the increase in the new active forces. The fund of housing increased perceptibly and more rapidly than the population. The building and opening of new schools responded to the growing numbers of pupils and students at all levels of the educational system.

The state of health of the population has improved. The infantile death-rate fell amost by half, while the total number of deaths per thousand inhabitants is declining. For some years now, this index has been the lowest in Europe.

In this five-year plan, the vitality of the principle of self-reliance was displayed in all its strength. The working masses became more conscientious about the consistent implementation of the great orientations of the party that we must consume only as much as we produce, spend only as much as our income, import only as much as we export, while continuously increasing also our reserves. Our people, educated by the party, proved themselves capable in all tasks.

The New Five-Year Plan Represents a Great and Bold Program of Work [subhead]

The new five-year plan, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued represents a great and bold program of work.

In this five-year plan, the development of industry at high rates remains a task of first priority. More than 10 billion leks, or 42 per cent of the total volume of investments will be used to this end. On the basis of more complete utilization of productive capacities, through their extension and reconstruction, and with the building of new projects, the volume of total industrial production in 1990, as against 1985, will increase 29-31 per cent. While continuing to give priority to increasing the production of means of production, the rate of increase of consumer goods will be stepped up. Industry will be placed more effectively in the service of agriculture and the fulfillment of the needs of the peoiple, and will increase the export capacity of the countty.

In the 8th Five-Year Plan, the party aims to further enhance the role of agriculture in the independent development of the country, in raising the people's well-being and narrowing the socio-economic distinctions between town and countryside. Investments in this branch will be about 7 thousand 700 million leks, equal to nearly one third of the total volume of investments. The number of working people engaged in agriculture will be enhanced. Over the five-year period, total agricultural production will increase 35-37 per cent.

The economic strength of the country enables us to make fundamental investments in the 8th Five-Year Plan, amounting to 24 thousand 450 million leks, or 2 thousand 800 million leks more than in the 7th Five-Year Plan.

During the five-year plan, work will be done on the construction of 420 important production and socio-cultural projects, more than 370 of which will come into use within 1990.

As always the well-being of the people in town and countryside will mark further improvement. Over 220 thousand new workers will enter employment for the first time. There will be further development. During the five-year plan, in education, culture and the health service. The strengthening of the defence capacity of the homeland will be in the centre of attention of the party and the state.

The Average Annual Rates of Development of the Economy are 2-3 Times as High as Those of the Increase of Population [subhead]

Speaking about the rates and priorities of the development of the economy, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed:

In the draft-directives it is envisaged that in 1990, as against 1985, the total social product will increase by 31-33 per cent, national income 35-37 per cent and total financial income 37-39 percent.

As emerges from the above-mentioned indices, the average annual rates of development of the economy are 5-7 per cent, or 2-3 times as high as those of the increase of population. In setting high rates for the development of the economy, the party proceeds not only from the needs, but also from the growing possibilities of our society to fulfil these needs from the human, material-tecnnical, scientific and organizational potential which we have.

The fulfillment of the complex economic and social tasks of the 8th Five-Year Plan is based on some important structural improvements. The present structure of the economy, especially that of heavy industry, the greater possibilities to manoeuvre in the distribution of investments and resources of labour and in the use of other resources, permit us to make additions in some branches and activities, to set higher rates and priorities of development for particular sectors and products.

In this five-year plan, the geological service and mining will concentrate on the discovery and extraction of rich chromite, iron-nickel and copper ores. Through a more favourable structure of minerals we aim to attain increased effectiveness of our whole mineral processing industry; higher levles of metal recovery, reduced costs in transport and smelting, and greater export income.

In this five-year plan the branches of the light and foodstuffs industry will also be developed with priority. The investments allocated for the processing of agricutural and livestock products, the increase and improvement of the quality of industrial consumer goods, and the extension of the range and kinds of foodstuffs are more than 54 per cent greater than in the 7th five-year plan. In the light and foodstuffs industry more than 90 plants, factories and production lines will be built or extended, 70 of them completely new.

In agricultural production, the most notable increase is being made in livestock-farming. This sector is being especially encouraged.

The high rates of development of the economy make an appreciable increase in the volume of exports with priority possible and essential. During this five-year plan exports will increase 44-46 per cent. In order to have a more solid and guaranteed export trade, its weight will be distributed over more groups of goods which are in demand on foreign markets. Chromite and tobacco will occupy the first two places and have the greatest weight in earning income. In 1990 the extraction of chromite will increase about 36 per cent over 1985 and the production of tobacco will be almost doubled.

The dynamic development of the economy, the stage reached in the industrialization of the country said Comrade Ramiz Alia make possible the discovery and use on an ever wider scale of underground assets. During the five-year plan the industiral reserves will be increased by about 90 million tons, while more than 45 million tons of various minerals and fuels will be extracted and processed, as against 34 million tons which were exploited during the past five years. Now the unrenewable natural assets which are being exploited have emerged in first place over the renewable assets. This is an important qualitative leap. The mining and metallurgical industries are full capable of coping with this burden.

Because of the main place which it occupies in the energy balance, as an asset with many uses and very profitable even in the most unfavourable circumstances of the foreign market, because of its decisive role in our whole economic development, today and in the future, the party has always considered the oil industry as a key branch of the economy. The state and society have not spared and will not spare any means for the development of this branch.

Natural and associated gas is playing an ever greater role in the energy balance and as a technological material. During this five-year plan extraction of it will be increased about 2.6 fold.

The coal industry is stabilized and has great prospects. With the investments envisaged coal extraction will be intensified and extended, both in the existing mines and in the new ones. Coal production in this five-year plan will be increased by about 1 million tons.

With the coming into full production of the Koman hydro-power station and a number of small hydro-power stations, the production of electric energy will increase 80 per cent, or 2.5 times more rapidly than the social product.

The main place in the search for and extraction of solid minerals will be occupied by chromium, copper and iron-nickel ores, for which the long-term prospects are guaranteed, and we have built and are strengthening a whole industry which is advancing steadily towards complete production cycles. Production of them will be increased from 30-40 per cent. Considerable acceleration of the use of these assets is planned.

During this five-year plan greater demands will be made, also, on the work for the utilization of renewable assets of nature such as the waters, forests, pastures, the flora and fauna.

Speaking of the increase of the social product Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed:

About 74 per cent of the increase of production in industry will be ensured through the use in greater depth of productive capacities which we have built, reconstructons and extensions, and only one quarter of it from the new projects which will come into production. In field crops, more than 95 per cent of the additional production is forecast to come from the fund of the land we have, through increased yields. This shows that, in conformity with the policy of the party, our economy will proceed with sure steps on the road of more thorough intensification.

The Ensuring of the People's Bread Within the Country -- A Success of Historical Importance [subhead]

A success of historic importance is that for a whole decade we have been ensuring the people's bread within the country Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out further on. This achievement is one of the pillars of the economic independence of the country.

The industrial crops, cotton, sugar-beet, tobacco, and sunflower will occupy an average of 90 thousand hectares of land, equal to about one-sixth of the whole area planted to field crops.

The policy of the party, based on the teachings of Comrade Enver and the experience gained, is aimed, as hitherto, at a harmonious development of all the districts of the country, while proceeding towards the narrowing of distinctions between the lowland zone and the hilly and mountainous zones. The acceleration of the intensification on the plains will be accompanied with greater material support for agricultural production in the hills and mountains, especially in the northeastern zone.

The major tasks which we are presenting for increasing agricultural and livestock production in the new five-year plan will be accompanied with the investments necessary to strenthen the material-technical base. The chemical industry will advance at high rates, mainly in the service of agriculture. With the building of new projects and the extension of the existing ones fertilizer production will reach over 500 thousand tons, or more than 55 per cent higher than that of 1985, while pesticide production will increase over 44 per cent.

To increase the irrigation capacity, besides the Banja basin and the complex irrigation system connected with it, more than 105 irrigation works will be built, extended or reconstructed all over the country. Sixty thousand hectares of land will be placed under irrigation for the first time and irrigation in extensive areas will be improved.

The Development of the Economy in the 8th Five-Year Plan Creates Possibilities To Ensure a Greater Fund of Accumulation [subhead]

Speaking of the [word indistinct] of the well-being of the people, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed:

The development of the economy in the 8th Five-Year Plan creates possibilities to ensure a greater fund of accumulation, as well as to increase the consumption of the people. The norm of accumulation is envisaged to reach about 28 per cent and the fund of consumption will grow nearly twice as fast as the increase of population. In conformity with the rising purchasing power of the people, the circulation on retail goods will increase 25 per cent. The norms of consumption of the main food and industrial products will rise in town and countryside. Real income per head of population is forecast to be 9 per cent higher than in 1985. In the countryside it will rise over twice as fast as in the city.

In this five-year plan special attention will be devoted to the development of education, culture and sports, as well as to the expansion of the health service. The development of these sectors will be supported with new investments. Work will be done to build a series of important projects such as the ''Enver Hoxha'' museum and new buildings for the national library, for the post and telecommunication service and for the press. Besides this, 9 big hospitals and 8 maternity homes, about 100 secondary and primary schools, 3 holiday hostels for the workers, 12 sports halls and hundreds of smaller objects will be built.

The stability of the development of the economy, the employment of all the new active forces in useful social work, the stability of the prices of goods and services, the system of social security, the improvement of the conditions of housing, work and holidays for the working people and public order, are those social and economic factors which make the life of our people prosperous and secure. These achievements will be reinforced with the appreciable increase in the fund of social consumption, with the building of 85 thousand apartments and houses and with the consolidation of the pensions system, especially in the countryside, etc. Only through the guaranteed services provided free, each family will use an average of about 3000 leks per year from the social funds.

Assessing the complex economic and social development hitherto, as well as the objectives at which we aim, we can arrive at the conclusion that in the new five-year plan Albania is taking a big and important stride towards its transformation into an industrial-agricultural country, which represents a more advanced stage in the construction of the material-technical base of socialism. The party and the people have aspired to this objective, have striven and made sacrifices to attain it for decades on end.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Foreign Policy of the PSR of Albania [subhead]

The foreign policy of our party and state, their stands and actions in the international arena, have been guided by the lofty and noble aims of our people and party, for the safeguarding and consolidation of the freedom and independence of the homeland, for securing peaceful conditions for the socialist construction of the country, and for the accomplishment of internationalist duties.

The strengthening of the international positions of Socialist Albania, the respect it enjoys among the progresive peoples and countries in the world, the increase in the number of its foreign friends and admirers, testifies to the success of this policy.

Our foreign policy was born from our great struggle for the liberation of our enslaved homeland and its content has been deepened through the struggle and efforts to defend the victories achieved. Such being the case, it is the bearer of freedom-loving ideals, of aspirations for equality and mutual respect in international relations, for sincere collaboration, excluding any dictate, tutelage or imposition, between different countries.

As a socialist country, liberated from the ideologies and mentalities of the feudal-bourgeois societies of the past, as a people who for centuries have been enslaved, denied as a nation, torn apart and partitioned by foreigners, we Albanians do not suffer from the national jealousies and animosities, from the expansionist and hegemonic pretensions, so widespared not only among the great powers but also among many others, from the feelings of domination which still corrupt the minds of leading circles of many other countries. We want the good of all peoples and have publicly declared that no evil will come, either to our neighbours or to anyone else, from our country. And we not only say this but we act on it.

Albania does not take part in any military bloc or any alliance, which directly or indirectly could commit it to any hostile policy towards one or another country, in any agreement which might damage the interests of anybody else in the slightest degree. In our country there are no foreign soldiers, installations or bases. No facilities have been granted for the stationing, resting, or movement of foreign armed forces through our country, either in peace-time or in wartime. We have no economic, moral or any other type of obligation to anyone, that would oblige us to make concessions to the detriment of our interests and the security of others.

Comrade Enver Hoxha left us such a principled and consistent foreign policy as a heritage, he taught us to maintain such resolute, revolutionary stands, he instructed us to pursue such a reliable course in international relations. Our party will apply his teachings with courage and wisdom. It will always fight with determination to defend the freedom and the independence of the homeland and will work tirelessly to enhance the reputation of socialist Albania in the world.

We are aware that the world around us is not as we would like it to be. It is clear to us that the defusing of conflicts and enmities in international relations, the elimination of threats to the freedom, independence and sovereignty of peoples and averting the dangers of war, does not depend on our will.

Nevertheless, we must do our duty and must never withdraw from the struggle. As Communists we see the future of mankind with optimism. We are convinced that the future belongs to freedom and not to oppression, to democracy and not to reaction, to progress and not to obscurantism, to socialism and not to capitalism. History gives us this optimism and conviction and Marxism-Leninism makes us strong and determined to defend our victories and always stand shoulder to shoulder with the freedom- and peace-loving peoples.

We know who our friends are, but we also are well aware who our enemies are. We know that there are some who do not like our socialist system, who are thinking how they can undermine Albania and how to turn it back to what it was in the past. We know also that there are some who, ignoring the present historical reality which can no longer be turned back, still dream and hope to see our country placed under the tutelage of foreigners and harnessed to their chariots. Many intrigues, plots, acts of perfidy and treachery have been committed against our country in these years since liberation, but none of them has defeated it. And this has come about not only because the enemies have run up against the steel unity of our people, their determination to have nobody over them but themselves, but also because the party and Enver Hoxha have taught them never to yield to pressures, and never to be deceived by blandishments. This has been and still is our stand.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on Albania's Opposition to the Efforts of the Superpowers To Monopolize the World Affairs [subhead]

While fighting to strengthen and consolidate the positions of our socialist homeland abroad, our country has taken part actively in present-day international life, has expressed its views on the political problems of the time, openly and without hesitation, and has maintained correct, principled stands on the issues which preoccupy mankind. We have never considered it sufficient to be all right ourselves and unconcerned about what happens to others. We are aware that the international problems today, whether local, regional or continental, affect, to a greater or lesser extent, all the countries and peoples of our planet, which has now become very small. We are aware, likewise, that the problems of peace and war are not the prerogatives of just one or two states, however big or powerful, and cannot be solved by them alone.

Proceeding from these positions, we have always opposed the attempts which the big powers, especially the superpowers, make to monopolize world affairs, to make themselves arbiters of and decide them.

The peoples of the world cannot accept the ideology or policy of neoglobalism of the U.S.A., which seeks to create American interests even where they do not exist, and in the name of these interests to restrict the sovereign rights of other countries and justify its imperialist interventions. Neither can they accept the concept of special responsibilities which the Soviets attribute to themselves in order to justify their interventions and expansion.

A great fuss is being made about talks and contacts between the two superpowers. They are being publicized as the only hope to avoid war and save peace. Of course, nobody can deny them the right to meet and to talk about their affairs. But what cannot be accepted or tolerated is that they should discuss the affairs of others and take decisions behind their backs.

The institutionalization of meetings of the heads of the superpowers in a forum which can take decisions obligatory for others, too, is very dangerous. In practice, this means to deny the right of other countries to act freely and in a sovereign manner on their own internal and external problems. And practice, not only present-day practice, but that throughout the epoch of imperialism, has shown that the agreements between the big powers made in the name of avoiding war and strengthening peace, the establishment of order or limitation of armaments, and so on, have all resulted in cynical deals to divide territories and spheres of influence, and to operate jointly against the liberation and revolutionary movements. The ententes and detentes can change their uniforms and names, but their aims remain the same.

Reproaches and advice will not make the superpowers retreat. Only open exposure and condemnation of the imperialist strategy of atomic war can yield results, only this can stop them from hurling the world into catastrophe.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is for putting an end to the armaments race once and for all, for the total banning of atomic tests and weapons, for the dismantling and removal of American and Soviet missile bases from foreign countries. It is opposed to the militarization of space and all other projects which increase the dangers of atomic war and other wars.

In any country security is a task which cannot be neglected. But it cannot be achieved either through fruitless meetings, such as the Helsinki conference, or by sheltering under the "atomic umbrellas" of the superpowers, by turning your national territory into bases for the superpowers' missiles or by filling it with foreign soldiers and weapons. This road leads, and indeed already has led, to extention of the armaments race and further subjugation to superpowers.

The alliances and friendships between states, naturally, are matters which are up to each of them to decide, just as collective security cannot be denied to those who want it. But what is unacceptable is when these alliances and friendships are directed against others, when the commitments made within them threaten the interests and security of other countries.

It is for this reason that we oppose NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, which have no sort of defensive nature, but are political and military instruments of the United States and the Soviet Union for the realization of their hegemonic and expansionist courses, weapons for pressure and aggression against others.

The disbanding of these alliances is the fundamental condition for the elimination of divisions and splits in Europe and for the reduction of tension not only on our continent, but throughout the world. The liquidation of them will create precisely that spirit of trust and understanding which is lacking in order to establish a fruitful and equal collaboration between the peoples of Europe.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the International Relations of Albania [subhead]

In its international relations, our socialist state has always expressed itself in favour of the preservation and strengthening of friendship and mutually beneficial collaboration with other peoples. At the same time, it has consistently pursued the policy of opposing imperialism, especially American imperialism, and Soviet social-imperialism and their aggressive and war-mongering policy of oppression and exploitation. There will never be any conciliation between socialist Albania and the two superpowers. This stand results from our irreconcilable opposition to their expansionist and hegemonic policy, from the danger which they present to the freedom and independence of our country and freedom-loving peoples.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been and is for good relations with other states, based on the well-known principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit. Our relations with many countries in the political field, in the field of commercial, cultural and technical-scientific exchanges, as well as in other fields, which have steadily extended, demonstrate this.

In our relations with other countries we do not lay down discriminatory or denigrating conditions. We do not seek to impose our way of life or our way of thinking on others. But neither can we allow others to impose theirs on us. This, we think, is a universal principle for equal, sincere and fruitful relations between free and independent states.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Development of Trade and Economic Cooperation of Albania With the Other Countries [subhead]

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is for the development of trade and economic cooperation with different countries of the world. It considers this not only as means for reciprocal economic benefit, but also as a valuable contribution to the normal development of international relations. For this, however, it is necessary that all countries should make trade exchanges only on the basis of reciprocal benefit and should struggle to ensure that they are not used as a means of pressure to impose political concepts and stands unacceptable to the partner.

We never link trade with the acceptance of credits, the granting of concessions, or permitting activities of foreign companies and economic or financial institutions in our country. This has been sanctioned clearly in the constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the International of Cultural and Technical-Scientific Exchanges With the Other Countries [subhead]

The cultural and technical-scientific exchanges of our country with other countries have assumed notable growth and a relatively wide extension. All the possibilities exist for them to increase even more in the future. The Albanian people have always had respect for the progressive culture of other peoples and have never suffered from narrow nationalist prejudices about their achievements in the fields of science, literature and artistic creativeness. They have assimilated and used all the good and progressive things that have been created and are created in the world. Proceeding from this, we are for mutually acceptable cultural exchanges with all the countries with which we have relations. Our view is that these exchanges help us to know one another better, help to strengthen friendship and to establish mutual understanding.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Balkans and the Relations of Albania With the Neighbouring Countries [subhead]

The development of relations with the neighbouring countries constitutes one of the priorities of the foreign policy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Our country has always been and is for the continuous strengthening and extension of relations with those countries on the basis of the principles of good neighbourliness. In its relations with them, our country has been guided by the desire and by the belief that mutual exchanges, such as those in the fields of trade, communications, culture, technique, science and other fields, should serve to strengthen the friendship between peoples, peace and their common security.

For some time now, the tensions in the Balkans have been increasing. Old feuds and jealousies have been revived and become exacerbated. They have greatly disturbed the situation in the Balkans and have created further premises for the interference and increase of the influence of the superpowers in this zone. The fact is that both the United States of America and the Soviet Union have stepped up pressure on the Balkan countries in order to safeguard their old positions in this peninsula, as well as to gain new concessions to the detriment of the freedom, independence and sovereignty of the peoples.

We have declared and uphold the view that the Balkans ought to belong to the peoples of the Balkans. The idea that foreign protection constitutes the only guarantee of the defence of the country has been wrong and has had grave consequences. Participation in military blocs, the presence of bases and the facilities which are granted to the military forces of the superpowers increase dependence on the policy and interests of the imperialist states and add to the threat to security and peace in this zone.

Socialist Albania has not accepted and will not accept any action which divides the peoples of the Balkans and makes them enemies, which violates or restricts their freedom. It wants the peoples of the Balkans to be free from the tutelage and dictate of foreigners, so that they can advance on the road of their national democratic and social emancipation.

History has mixed up the peoples of the Balkans a great deal, perhaps more than anywhere else in the world. Ethnic minorities of each people are found within the state borders of other states. The sensitivity towards how they are treated has been and still is great. Good or bad relations between the states of our peninsula have been largely dependent on this treatment. The big powers have played on these feelings in order to stir up quarrels and set the peoples against one another, in order to interfere in their internal affairs and to influence their external affairs.

The situation in the Balkans would be greatly improved if the minorities were regarded not as a source of feuds and divisions, but as a bridge for unity and friendship between the peoples of this peninsula. Recognition and acceptance of their identity, respect for their language, culture and national traditions, and their spiritual links with their own nation would create precisely that atmosphere which the peoples of the Balkans need, the atmosphere of friendship and sincere collaboration, the strengthening of their freedom and independence, peace a l their common security.

Our party and state think that the grave problems which the present international situation presents make essential a realistic view of Balkan problems, putting aside old prejudices and the mentalities which belong to bygone epochs, and the hangovers from former feuds and animosities. If the political will and sincere desire for collaboration exist, if the obligations which come from being neighbours and the very imporant common interests which result from this are properly appreciated, ways will be found which lead to overcoming the present difficulties and tensions and to the creation of that spirit of mutual trust, the strengthening of understanding and the establishment of truly good neighbourly relations, which is so necessary.

Our socialist state has not merely declared that it is for the policy of good newighbourliness, but has also undertaken concrete steps to apply it in practice. The assurance which Albania has given to the neighbouring countries that no danger will ever come to them from its territory is clear evidence of this. We have made and will make efforts to develop fruitful collaboration in various fields, such as those of trade, communications, culture, technique, science, etc.

We think that the expansion and extension of this cooperation to other fields, too, where there is mutual interest, serves to strengthen the friendship between peoples and to bring them closer together, helps to develop understanding between individuals and strengthen the peace and security of our zone.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Albanian-Greek Relations [subhead]

Through bilateral efforts the traditional friendship of the Albanian people with the Greek people has been enriched with further positive developments. These two autochthonous peoples, the most ancient of the Balkans, have been brought together and made friends through sharing the same historic destiny. Their common struggles in defence of their freedom, independence, culture and identity against foreign invasions, the liberation war against the German and Italian fascists, have created strong bonds of friendship which have stood the test of all times and situations. Here, too, lies the source of that respect which the Albanian people have always had for the Greek people, of our interest and sincere joy over each victory of our neighbours on the road of freedom, democracy and progress.

We note with satisfaction that the Greek people and their leaders, also, nurture the same feelings of friendship and respect for our people and their efforts to strengthen their freedom and for independent development.

The normalization of Albanian-Greek relations has been achieved through their joint contribution, and the efforts which are being made to overcome those difficulties which still remain have created conditions for these relations to become a good example and a lasting factor for peace, security and progress in the Balkans.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Albanian-Italian Relations [subhead]

The development of normal relations between Albania and Italy we have considered as an important factor which serves not only good neighbourliness between the two countries, but also peace and stability in our region and more widely. We have proceeded from these positions in the development of trade, in cultural and technical-scientific exchanges, in those of communications, tourism and other fields, where there has been common interest. Our aim and desire has been and is that these relations should advance in the future, too.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Albanian-Turkish Relations [subhead]

The friendly relations between Albania and Turkey have been steadily strengthened. Our differing political systems have not become obstacles to the harmonious development of relations. The Albanian people and Turkish people have great respect for each other and nurture pure feelings of kindly sympathy for each other. Our numerous compatriots who have gone to Turkey during all periods have found a friendly environment, help and support to work and live in conditions of equality, to develop their talents and to make their unhindered contribution to the development and progress of Turkey. The Albanian people value the moral support which the progressive Turks, headed by Mustafa Kemal, gave the newly-created first Albanian state, just as we value the sympathy of the Turkish people for the progress and the development of our country today. The traditional bonds which exist between the two peoples, their ancient friendship and mutual respect, constitute a reliable basis for the further development of the Albanian-Turkish relations and for supplementing them with a new content, and for raising the many-sided contacts and exchanges to a higher level.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Albanian-Yugoslav Relations [subhead]

We would like to have normal friendly relations with Yugoslavia, too. The attitude of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania towards Yugoslavia has been principled and consistent. It has striven to have normal relations of friendship and good neighbourliness with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, because this would serve both the interests of the two peoples and the stability and security in the Balkans. If the present Albanian-Yugoslav relations are not as they ought to be, Albania is not to blame. The desire and will of only one side is not sufficient to build good neighbourliness. The Yugoslav policy towards Albania continues to remain in fossilized positions. Apparently, the old nationalist passions and ideologies in Belgrade prevent them from understanding that the historical realities which exist cannot be altered, that respect for the freedom, independence, sovereignty and national identify of each people, non-interference in their internal affairs and the ways of development constitute the only basis for truly peaceful coexistence and the only condition for good neighbourliness.

We have not interfered and do not interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. We do not meddle in its political, economic, national, or any other problems which it might have. These are problems of Yugoslavia, and it is up to its peoples to solve them. Likewise, we have never presented any territorial claim, or any other claim of this type, towards Yugoslavia.

It is well known that there are fundamental ideological differences between Albania and Yugoslavia. We have criticized and opposed Yugoslav self-administration which is proclaimed and publicized as a universal theory and an ideal practice of socialism. The Yugoslavs do not like our social system and oppose it, indeed, with great heat. We say to them openly: We are for peaceful coexistence, but not for ideological coexistence. As communists, we are opposed to the bourgeois capitalist system. But this, we think, should not become an obstacle to normal state relations. And, in reality, we have normal relations with 104 different countries with which we conduct trade, cultural, artistic, sports, and other exchanges, irrespective that there are fundamental differences between us in the ideological field. Like Albania, Yugoslavia, too, has ideological differences, indeed, very sharp differences, with many other countries, but its state relations with them are normal.

Hence, the fundamental cause of the continuous tensions in the Albanian-Yugoslav relations does not lie in any anti-Yugoslav predisposition of Albania, or in the ideological differences which exist between our two countries. The stands and actions of Belgrade towards our country and the Albanians in Yugoslavia, both in the past and now, too, have been determined by the existence of an anti-Albanian constant in the Yugoslav policy, by refusal to recognize the Albanian nation and refusal to accept the existence of its independent state. The Yugoslav rulers have been guided by a sort of feudal mentality that they ought to impose their dictate and tutelage over Albania. They are still suffering from nostalgia for Koci Xoxe.

Those already stale appeals which are made for Belgrade to abandon Enver Hoxha, to deviate from the road of Enver Hoxha, are expressions of this policy. It is not difficult to understand this "preoccupation" of theirs. The road of Enver Hoxh is not the road which leads the Belgrade. It is the road of the freedom and full independence of our homeland, of the untramelled national sovereignty and the socialist development of the country, the road which put an end, once and for all, to the interference of foreigners in Albania, to their hopes and dreams to subjugate and rule the Albanian people.

It is demagogy and a bad disguise to claim that you are allegedly fighting for good neighbourliness and peace in the Balkans, to launch slogans about "Balkan collaboration", etc, and meanwhile to try, as the Serbian academics do, to falsify history in order to prove that the Albanians are not autochthonous on this peninsula, but immigrants from some unknown place, i.e., that they are not on their own lands, in their own home. Who does this platform serve? What prospects does it prepare?

We adhere to what we have said continually and have demonstrated with concrete proofs that, if they begin to think differently in Yugoslavia about Albania and the Albanians, if they want to live in frienship and peace with them, they will find us partners ready to collaborate and advance in all those directions which serve the freedom and independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our countries, good neighbourliness and friendship between the peoples.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Situation in Kosovo [subhead]

In Yugoslav more than 2 million Albanians live on the lands which have been theirs for thousands of years, just as other peoples and nations live there. Various historical circumstances have united them in one state which ought to be of all and equal for all. At the present time, because of the economic, national and social policies which have been pursued, a grave situation has been created in Kosovo and in the other territories inhabited by Albanians. Kosovo has been gradually deprived of its autonomy, education in the mother tongue has been restricted, and its original culture and historical traditions are under threat. The Albanians are being consistently stripped of their national and democratic rights which they have been sanctioned in the constitution and other fundamental laws of the Yugoslav federation. Thousands and thousands of young Albanian men and women have been arrested, tortured and imprisoned on absurd pretexts. The discrimination and denigration of the Albanians, which is assuming the forms of a real inquisition, has assumed unprecedented proportions.

As Albanians and as Communists, we can never reconcile ourselves to this state of affairs. Neither, we believe, can realistic and progressive people in Yugoslavia, all those who have fought sincerely and shed their blood because they believe in the unity and fraternity of its peoples, reconcile themselves to this. The peoples of Europe, for whom people's national and democratic rights, freedom and equality have been the inspiring and creative deal of their civilization, cannot reconcile themselves to it, either. Nor can the peoples of the world, for whom the struggle against national, racial, colonial, and other oppression represents that great motive force which carries human society forward, reconcile themselves to it. We have denounced and continue to denounce the injustice which are being prepetrated against Albanians in Yugoslavia. The defence of and concern for minorities is an undeniable right. These things are envisaged in the international laws and practices and have even been recognized in the charter of UNO.

The attempts which are being made to find the culprits for the existing situation in Kosovo outside Yugoslavia are expressions of the lack of realism to look things in the eyes, of the lack of the political will to solve the problems with objectivity and cool heads. Likewise, the use of force and compulsion does not improve the situation.

We do not want the situation to get worse. In no instance and in no way have we sought or do we seek the destabilization of Yugoslavia. It is not in the interest of the peoples of the Balkans, hence, nor in our interest, that it should be turned into an arena of quarrels and divisions, and a situation created which would facilitate the interference of foreign powers.

We have said and we repeat, the internal factors, the economic and political crises, the mistakes of the past and those which are being made at present in the solution of national problems, etc, are what are endangering the stability of Yugoslavia. It has always been our desire that Kosovo and the other regions inhabited by Albanians should serve as bridges of friendship, affinity and collaboration between our two countries, not by denying them their democratic and national rights, but by respecting and developing them according to the Yugoslav Constitution and in the same measure that they are recognized for other peoples of the federation.

This is our starting-point when we claim that the solution of the problems which have been accumulating in Kosovo, the interests of all the peoples of Yugoslavia, Serbs, Albanians, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Bosnians, Croats, Slovenes and others, the stability and future of Yugoslavia, require a wise, realistic and objective stand. They require that the rights which the constitution and other fundamental laws of Yugoslavia recognize for Kosovo and other Albanian regions should be defended and respected, and that their lawful demands should be solved on the basis of these laws in the spirit of equality, understanding and justice.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Relations of Albania With Arab Countries [subhead]

With the overwhelming majority of Mediterranean states, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania maintains friendly relations, among which those with the Arab states occupy a special place. Between the Albanian people and the fraternal Arab peoples there are close historical links which stem from the past and their struggles for freedom and national independence. Our peoples have always stood beside one another.

Between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the People's Democratic Algerian Republic friendly relations and close collaborations have been established for years, and recently these have been intensified appreciably, and we are confident that they will advance even more to the benefit of our two friendly countries and peoples.

Likewise, the relations of Albania with Egypt, Libya, Syria and other Arab states are developing on a friendly course. The possibilities exist to carry these relations still further forward in various fields of reciprocal interest.

The Albanian people and the Party of Labour of Albania have given and will continue to give consistent support to the just struggle of the martyred Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to regain their homeland, their territory and their own national state. Without the solution of the Palestinian problem there can be no real solution of the problems in the Middle East. Likewise, our people will support the other fraternal Arab peoples to drive the Israeli aggressors from the occupied territories and to defend their freedom and national sovereignty.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Situation in the Mediterranean [subhead]

The deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and the extension of conflicts in that zone has led to a further worsening of the situation in the Mediterranean, too. This great zone of ancient civilizations, which links and unites three continents and has scores of peoples, has been turned by the superpowers and their blocs into a great arena of imperialist rivalry, into a sea packed with warships which threaten the countries around its shores with their guns, missiles, and marines.

The American military operations against Libya demonstrated that the situation in the Mediterranean has become ominous and is fraught with great dangers for all the Mediterranean countries. The fact is that the American adventure against Libya implicated a number of European and other countries which border on the Mediterranean.

In the face of these new development, opposition to the military presence, bases and fleets of the superpowers in the Mediterranean has become even more urgent and indispensable. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania long ago declared that removal of them constitutes the first decisive condition for turning the Mediterranean into a sea of peace, communication and civilization. Neither the United States of America nor the Soviet Union should be allowed to kindle the flames of war in the Mediterranean, to threaten the peaceful life, the independence and the national sovereignty of countries on the shores of this basin.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Situation in Europe [subhead]

Since Albania is a European country, our party and people are particularly interested in everything which occurs on our continent. The situation in Europe continues to be charged with new tensions. The American-Soviet confrontation on this continent has led to the strengthening of military blocs and to the inclusion of different states in the arms race. After the deployment of the American "Pershing 2" and "cruise" missile systems and the Soviet "SS-20" missiles, the political, economic and military pressures of Washington and Moscow have been stepped up. The so-called "European security", the programs of "collective defence", the proposals about the revival of "detente" and inter-European "collaboration" have not reduced the tensions in Europe. Time has proved and is proving more and more each day that peace and security in Europe, the free and independent development, sovereignty and territorial integrity of its countries are not guaranteed either by the political-military blocs which the superpowers keep on their feet, or by their military bases and atomic weapons, or by the conferences which they organize and manipulate allegedly in the name of "European security". The true road to European security is the liberation of the European peoples from the superpowers' political, military and economic blocs, from their supervision and tutelage, is the pursuit of an independent policy in all fields, the exercise of unrestricted national sovereignty on all questions.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Relations of Albania With the European Countries [subhead]

The Albanian people understand the freedom-loving, democratic, and peace-loving aspirations of the European peoples and support their efforts to realize these aspirations. Guided by the principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, reciprocal respect, territorial integrity and national sovereignty, our country maintains normal relations with most of the European countries and is trying to develop them in favour of the common interest.

With France, Austria, Switzerland, with Sweden and the other Nordic countries, our relations are developing in positive directions. We believe that with joint efforts ways can be found to carry out concrete collaboration further.

With Romania, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and other states of Eastern Europe, as well as with the People's Republic of China, our trade exchanges have marked a gradual rise. We are for the normal development of state relations on the basis of reciprocal benefits.

Recently diplomatic relations were established between our country and Spain. It is our desire that this act will open the way to a fruitful and friendly development for our two Mediterreanean countries, that their long-standing links will be revived and strengthened.

With the Federal Republic of Germany we have had talks about the normalization of relations between our two countries and we believe that with good will and joint efforts this objective can be achieved. With Britain, too, we are not opposed to normalization of relations, but this requires that it faces up realistidally to the return of the Albanian gold illegally held in London since the end of the Second World War.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Relations of Albania With Some Asian Countries [subhead]

The relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have been developed and strengthened on the basis of friendly links which have existed between our two peoples for a long time. Likewise, our relations with the PDR of Korea, Laos and Cambodia, and a number of other Asian countries are developing on a friendly course.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Relations of Albania With the Countries of the African Continent [subhead]

From the 8th Congress of the Party to this day the relations of Albania with the countries of African continent have been increasingly extended and strengthened. With Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso, Mali, etc. there is every possibility that the existing friendly collaboration will be further strengthened to the benefit of the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism, and that further progress will be made towards the concretization of these relations to reciprocal advantage.

The Party of Labour and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have given and are giving resolute support to the just struggle of the African peoples for national liberation, for the defence and strengthening of their freedom and national independence, to their struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid, and the interference of imperialist and neo-colonialist powers.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the Relations of Albania With the Latin American Countries [subhead]

With Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, Nicaragua, Brazil, and other states of the Latin American continent our relations have developed on a friendly course on the basis of mutual respect. Our socialist state is for the continuous development of relations with the countries of Latin America.

The Albanian people and the Party of Labour are in full solidarity with the struggle that the peoples of Latin America are waging for the development of democracy and the reestablisnment of their civil liberties and rights, against the ruthless imperialist plunder and the enslaving system of debts, for the strengthening of their sovereignty and their independent development.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will consistently pursue its foreign policy of principle which has ensured all these victories. It bases its freedom and independence neither on alliances nor on foreign tutelage, but on its own potential, on its uninterrupted independent political and economic development, on the determination and patriotism of its own people, on the lofty moral and political unity of the people around the party, and on a strong and impregnable people's defence.

Our foreign policy, based firmly on our people and having their unamimous support, will always remain unwaveringly in the service of the lofty interests of the socialist homeland and will militate, as always, in the internationalist spirit to make its contribution to to the triumph of the cause of people's liberation, peace and security in the world.

The Central Committee presented to you the important objectives which we must achieve in the next 5 years and the numerous tasks we must accomplish. A great deal of work awaits us. Our party has always set itself great tasks, our people have always aimed at lofty objectives. The giant strides that our homeland has taken in its socialist construction, the colossal transformations which have occurred, have been made through struggle, have been brought about through a great deal of self-sacrificing work, with an unrivalled mobilization and a powerful revolutionary spirit. With struggle and work we shall forge ahead in the future, too; through struggle and work we shall strengthen our country and make our socialist life prosperous.

We do not expect anyone to help us to realize the plans we have drafted. We have done and will do everything with our own forces. Through our own toil and sweat we shall carry forward the industrialization of the country and the modernization of agriculture, raise the level of the culture of the masses and well-being of the people. The guarantee for this is the inexhaustible strength of our people, their talents and knowledge, their courage and bravery to cope with every situation and overcome any difficulty. The guarantee is the wise leadership of the party.

Therefore, comrades, let us work with multiplied energies, with mobilization and enthusiasm to accomplish and overfulfill the new five-year plan which embodies the rates and the steps of the growth, the strengthening and the progress of our socialist homeland. Let us continue to combine our energies to make the steel unity of the people around the party even stronger, to make the defence of the country even more powerful, to make the leading role of the party even more effective, to master the Marxist-Leninist science and the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha and apply them resolutely in order to make even more solid these foundations which ensure our socialist victories and our reliable future.

Forward, comrades, with the banner of the party in the forefront, to new victories on the brilliant road of our revolution, freedom and socialism.

AWP PAPER EDITORIAL MARKS CONGRESS START

AU031140 Tirana ATA in English 0756 GMT 3 Nov 86

["Congress of Great Victories and Brilliant Perspectives -- Editorial of ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 3 (ATA) -- The 9th congress of our glorious party, the organizer, inspirer and architect of all the magnificent victories on the road of the socialist construction of the homeland begins today in the Red Tirana, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes among others in its editorial.

The 9th congress of the party, which convenes in a sound revolutionary atmosphere, is a marked historic event. Like in all its congresses, in this congress too, our party comes proud and chin up and chest out because the tasks it had charged itself with were carried out with success in all the fields. Thanks to the heroic work of the working class, cooperativist peasantry, our people's intelligentsia led by the communists with the party at the head, big new strides forward were made in the all-sided development of the economy, thus creating new possibilities to increase and expand further the social production, to raise its effectivity in all directions. This development was achieved completely self-reliantly. In our socialist homeland there is a complete economic and political stability, the society is sound, it has been and is sure of the present and the future. The great realisations of the last five-year plan are a confirmation in the practice of the revolution of the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party, of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The unprecedented realisations of this jubilee year in all the fields, the determination and readiness of the people to carry them forward at fast rates are proof of that steely party-people unity, proof of the determination of our heroic people, industrious and culture-loving people, it is proof of the superiority of our socialist order.

The 45 year long experience of our party testifies that the source of all our victories in the socialist construction and the greater security of the brilliant future we are building is the sole and inseparable leadership of the party, the consistent application of its correct line.

"All the political-ideological, moral and material development of our socialist society," Comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed, "stem from and are inspired by the Marxist-Leninist ideas of Comrade Enver Hoxha. They are ideas that orientate towards new, higher developments, ideas that look to the future and help to march surely towards it. Our party and people will always have them as a compass, leadership for action." [as received]

The 9th congress of the party is the congress of new, still greater perspectives of the country. It will discuss and approve the directives on the economic and cultural development of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, during which our socialist order will be improved all-sidedly and the material and cultural level of the people will be further elevated relying completely on our own forces. This magnificent program of all-sided development of the country, which is as real as scientific, will be carried completely into life due to the selfless work of the communists and masses, their ardent socialist patriotism.

The 9th congress of the party will be a brilliant manifestation of the party-people steel unity and another powerful testimony to the boundless loyalty of our party to the triumphant doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. The 9th congress of the party will open great perspectives towards the complete construction of the socialist society, a road that the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head farsightedly lead us to.

DEVNYA CHEMICAL ACCIDENT PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Government Meeting

AU032026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] On 3 November the Bureau of the Council of Ministers reviewed the situation of the Devnya Chemical Combine after the accident in the plant producing chlorine, vinyl chloride, and polyvinyl chloride. It was found that as a result of the measures adopted, the situation is under control. Under the leadership of the governmental commission and the BCP Varna Okrug Committee, restoration work has begun. The capacities for producing ammonia, nitrate and phosphorus fertilizers, calcinated soda, as well as the thermoelectric plant and other plants, which were stopped after the accident, are already functioning.

The government requested the ministries, economic organizations, and executive committees of okrug people's councils to provide the necessary equipment and material and labor resources to quickly overcome the consequences of the accident in the plant for production of chlorine, vinyl chloride, and polyvinyl chloride.

The governmental commission has been requested to operationally solve all issues related to normalizing the situation and quickly overcoming the consequences of the accident.

Extraordinary measures have been adopted to render qualified medical assistance to those affected by the accident. The families of the deceased and those who were injured are receiving financial and other assistance.

TRUD Details Accident

AU041053 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 3 Nov 86 p 2

[Report by TRUD correspondent Khristo Dobrev: "One Day After the Accident at the Chlorine and Polyvinyl Chloride-2 Plant in Devnya -- 'It Is Our Duty To Be Here.'"]

[Text] Devnya, 2 November -- I also feel a little proud about this plant. I have been familiar with it right from the planning stage, and visited it many times when it was under construction. In Devnya there is another plant, which produces both chlorine and polyvinyl chloride, but it is newer and more modern. As things were years ago -- the specialists told me -- installations were well integrated, powerful, and among the most modern in existence. [as published] Here, too, as at the other Devnya factories, the installations and connecting pipelines [komunikatsii] contain various gases and liquids at high temperatures and pressures. The individual departments, which are automatically shut down in the event of an accident, are separated by considerable distances.

For this reason it is quite amazing that such an accident, which claimed the lives of so many workers, took place precisely here. We already know about the accident from the official announcement. Yesterday, at 0653 hours, an explosion occurred at the chlorine and polyvinyl-2 plant. The shock wave from the explosion caused the death of 17 persons, including 8 female laboratory technicians and quality controllers.

This morning a considerable number of workers and specialists gathered in front of the administration building of the plant. Most of them were not wearing the obligatory gas masks, because now they are not needed. Everyone was looking at the ruins and -- naturally -- asking himself why this accident had happened.

The most precise answer will be given by the government commission under the chairmanship of Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who has been in Devnya since yesterday. The specialists, in whose competence there can be no doubt, suppose that a burst occurred and the pipeline that supplies vinyl chloride between the "vinyl chloride" and "polyvinyl chloride" sections ruptured. This led to the explosion that destroyed the control rooms of both departments, the departments themselves, the lines between the departments, and the finished products store. Several fires also broke out. These were extinguished within 2 hours by the fire-fighting team under the leadership of Major Stoyan Denev. These lads did not have an easy job, but they coped with it brilliantly, risking their lives. At such times the power of the human spirit truly shows itself. Without any panic or fuss, intense work began immediately after the explosion to render the installations safe. The workers of the newly arrived shift and the shift that was due to go off duty began the work of clearing the departments, carrying out their comrades, and making sure that the automatic equipment had shut down everything and that there was no other danger. Thus, 25 people were freed from the harsh captivity of collapsed walls. Of these, 19 have been admitted to hospital (4 are in a serious condition). As Dr Zdravko Markov, chief doctor at the Devnya polyclinic, informed me, all were immediately transferred to Varna, while consultant physicians have been urgently summoned from Sofia....

Today it is calm and peaceful here. But it is extremely unpleasant to gaze at the collapsed building and connecting pipelines, smashed or blown out windows and doors. It is as if a tornado had passed or a terrible thunderbolt had struck. Already two groups of operations staff are at work clearing the broken pipelines and locating the defects in the different buildings. Measures have been taken to restore the staff buildings and the canteens. In the specialists' view, the departments for the production of caustic soda, chlorine, and hydrochloric acid will resume operation next week.

"It is very hard for the families. They have been given immediate help," Georgi Karaulanov, secretary of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, who was here today together with Zhelyu Milushev, chairman of the okrug council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and a group of leading workers from the staff of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions and the okrug trade union council, informed me. "It is also very hard for the entire collective. Who wanted such a stupid accident! The main thing now is to pay attention to the families of the victims and to make a start on the restoration works in strict technological sequence. Measures have already been adopted for other enterprises in the country to render assistance to the Devnya workers in order that the consequences of this accident are eliminated very quickly. On our side, too, we are monitoring the situation every day." The problem for Devnya, and perhaps for this plant too, is the repair and maintenance work and the preventative checks on the installations. With such pressures and such a corrosive medium one can hardly talk about "trifling matters." If this pipeline had been regularly tested or had been subjected to x-ray testing, the existence of a defect somewhere would have shown up. But it is unlikely that this has been carried out since the pipeline was commissioned. Perhaps one of the lessons to be drawn is that checking of the operation of every unit of equipment and every pipeline must become a matter of extreme detail.

When I was setting off, I ran into an old acquaintance and asked him what he was doing here, when the plant was not functioning. "I was at the plant yesterday," he replied. "This morning I got up and said to myself: 'Start the car up, Mikho, and drive to the plant -- now you have to be there...'" And indeed during the day there were unusually large numbers of private cars at the chlorine and polyvinyl chloride-2 plant. They were all cars belonging to workers and specialists who, like Mikho, had said to themselves: "It is our duty to be here!" And this, despite the tragedy of the accident, gives grounds for optimism that the workers will quickly restore their plant, albeit at the price of a cruel lesson.

ATANASOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST

AU031257 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] A short while ago a delegation led by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Bucharest, where it will take part in the work of the 42d CEMA session. Comrade Grisha Filipov; Van Iliev and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairmen of the council of ministers; Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and others are members of the delegation.

At Sovia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Andrey Lukanov, Grigor Stoichkov, and Dimitur Stanishev; Georgi Karamaney, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; ministers; and other officials.

STOYANOV DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR NICARAGUA

AU021923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] On 2 November a BCP delegation led by Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, departed for Nicaragua. It will take part in the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and the 10th anniversary of the death of its founder, Carlos Fonseca.

DAILY VIEWS RELATIONS WITH TURKEY ON NATIONAL DAY

AU311342 Sofia OTECHESTVAN FRONT in Bulgarian 29 Oct 86 p 5

[Velin Mishev article: "Benevolent and Realistic Approach to Resolving Problems"]

[Text] Historical destiny predetermined that the peoples of Bulgaria and Turkey are to be neighbors. We carefully followed the revolutionary transformations in our neighbors' country during the 1920's, which resulted in the creation of the republic. In practice this republic facilitated the transition from the former Ottoman Empire into a secular state, which adopted the slogan "Peace in the Country, Peace in the World" as its principle.

After the end of World War II good opportunities were revealed for developing and strengthening diversified relations between our countries. Timidly and uncertainly they began with an exchange of limited supplies of consumer goods, raw materials, and semifinished materials, but soon proceeded to exchanges of complex machines, equipment, and industrial goods. There were good results in the sphere of transportation. For various reasons, the most important of which is the fact that the two countries are situated in key geographical areas, and that the sole and very busy road connecting Western Europe and Asia crosses their territories, Sofia and Ankara reached agreements on various mutual facilitations and simplification procedures. The stream of passengers and freight which head from Turkey to Western Europe and vice versa through our territory grows every year. The ever more intensive business contacts of Bulgarian foreign trade enterprises and trusts with countries of the Near and Middle East compel us to use roads that cross the territory of the Republic of Turkey.

The analysis of data obtained in recent years shows that contacts in the area of tourism have also developed. The practice of organizing short trips for foreign tourists to the Bulgarian Black Sea resorts, to interesting historical and cultural monuments in Turkey, and most of all, to Istanbul, turned out to be mutually beneficial. Representatives of the two neighboring countries reached an agreement to cooperate in other areas of the national economy, science, technology, sport, and so forth.

Bulgaria and Turkey are countries with different sociopolitical and economic systems. However, this fact must not hinder the establishment and maintenance of good neighborly relations, or erect barriers which prevent efforts to strengthen bilateral contacts, based on the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutually guaranteeing sovereignty. Now the two countries' peoples face the great task of making efforts to solve some problems that have emerged.

Recently Bulgaria's party and state leader, Todor Zhivkov, said in this context: "...We understand very well that here, in the Balkans, we face a lot of work. I would like to note in this context that Bulgaria's initiatives, all our proposals, and practical deeds are subordinated to one aim -- to build stable relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation, and strengthen the constructive, benevolent, and realistic approach to solving problems."

In this line of thought it must be stressed that concern for protecting peace and security in Europe and the whole world is a common cause. Each Balkan state, including Bulgaria and Turkey, must assume its share of responsibility and the noble task to preserve the calm atmosphere in our region. We must not allow the place where we live to be turned into the "apple of discord" or a powder keg. The competent organs must cooperate in alleviating the differences on various questions, and thus create the necessary conditions for facilitating progress along the only correct road, the one that will turn the Balkans into a region of confidence and security. Various positive initiatives, such as the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone on our territories or the proposal on adopting joint measures for protecting the environment, are becoming more and more popular.

Marking the national holiday of our neighbors is a good occasion for us to address good wishes to the Turkish people for achieving new and significant successes in various areas of life.

PORTUGAL'S ALVARO CUNHAL DEPARTS 27 OCT

AU301657 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] The friendly, working visit paid by a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, headed by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the party, has ended. The guests departed yesterday and were cordially seen off at Sofia airport by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and other senior party functionaries.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON WINTER ELECTRICITY USE

AU301919 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 30 Oct 86

["On Better Use of Electricity" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 30 (BTA) -- A meeting was held at the Council of Ministers today. It assessed the work for the preparation of this country's energy system for its functioning during the autumn and winter period, and for providing of normal power supply. It was stressed that the available capacities secure the production of electric power necessary for the needs of the national economy and of the population.

It was also stressed that a nationwide struggle against wasting of electric power is necessary as well as that the responsibility of each enterprise, of each citizen should be raised on a higher level.

PLANS TO EXPAND INDEPENDENT MANAGEMENT ASSESSED

AU281138 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Independence and Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The economic sphere often laments that its activity is regulated by far too many "rules of the game" -- mandatory or orientational indicators, norms, allocations, decrees, and so forth -- and that these do not provide sufficient scope for independent decision-making and initiative.

The center also realizes that it is dealing with far too many matters that ought to be the concern of lower management levels. This realization is not changed in the least by the fact that some lower links of management evade responsibility and try to delegate decisions on important issues to their superior agency.

It is thus no coincidence that the following was stated at the 17th CPCZ Congress: "We will have to start out with a more thorough demarcation of the functions, powers, and relationships of all levels of management on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism. As matters stand today, the center is literally overburdened with a plethora of decisions on partial issues, which often we are not even in the position to assess realistically and reasonably."

Work on implementing the aforementioned intention is underway. A fundamental improvement in the quality of management and planning is regarded as an integral part, and a prerequisite, of substantially enhancing the degree of independence of economic organizations and of applying full-fledged economic accountability [khozraschet]. The aim is to expand the rights and the responsibility of economic organizations in planning and economic incentives; in decisions on purposeful innovations, modernization investments, and the most effective ways of supply and marketing; as well as in deealing with questions of choosing organizational structures.

The economic sphere will undoubtedly welcome the expansion of its rights. However, it must realize that together with rights it will also assume a greater measure of responsibility. One without the other is not really feasible. [passage omitted] In particular, it is necessary to keep in mind that the expansion of rights and independence in decision-making does not in the least mean the option to give preference to enterprise and group interests over national interests.

The measures to further perfect our econmic mechanism will be implemented gradually. But even now organizations and enterprises can change many things. [passage omitted]

For example, it is sometimes claimed that enterprises have little scope for enterpreneurship to increase the profitability of their ventures. We could cite specific examples of organizations that prove that even today there is ample scope for such enterpreneurship. Some organizations are so enterprising that it makes one dizzy. But what matters is not the emulation of extreme cases; it is the use of existing possibilities, some of which are even formulated as tasks.

This concerns, for example, the reduction of material costs in production. [passage omitted] Is is perhaps necessary for enterprises and organizations to wait for the expansion of their legal powers before they start taking a more intensive interest in their costs? [passage omitted]

In the course of this year many organizations and enterprises have complained that they were not prepared for such an increase in the exactingness of this year's tasks. Nothing would be easier than to cite how many times RUDE PRAVO, for example, drew attention to this last year. Will there not be a recurrence of this situation with regard to the expansion of legal powers and responsibility? Hardly anyone will complain about greater independence. But what matters is, in particular, the preparation for greater responsibility. Let us hope that it is clear to everyone in advance that it will not be possible to spare anyone and let up when it comes to responsibility.

HUSAK RECEIVES PCP'S CUNHAL IN PRAGUE 27 OCT

AU311230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 86 p 1

[CTK report: "High Level of All-Round Relations Between the CPCZ and the PCP; Comrade A. Cunhal Received by Comrade G. Husak"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received Alvaro Cunhal, PCP secretary general, on the occasion of his visit to Prague on 27 October. The reception was attended by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary.

During their friendly talk Comrade Gustav Husak briefed Alvaro Cunhal on the results being achieved by the Czechoslovak working people under the CPCZ's leadership in realizing the conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress. Comrade Cunhal provided information about the fight waged by the Portuguese Communists for the working people's rights and democratic freedoms, for the defense of the achievements of the April Revolution, and for the democratic alternative.

During their exchange of views on topical issues of the development of the international situation, the two representatives underscored the need for increased efforts on the part of all peace-loving forces in the fight for world peace and for averting the danger of a nuclear conflict. They stressed the essential need for a resolute struggle to halt feverish armament and prevent the militarization of outer space, which is being promoted by the imperialist U.S. forces. Comrade G. Husak and Comrade A. Cunhal underscored the historic significance of the far-reaching initiatives and proposals submitted on the USSR's behalf by M. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, during the summit meeting in Reykjavik, initiatives and proposals which represent a new incentive for stepping up the struggle against imperialism's militarist plans.

When exchanging views on developments in the communist and workers movement, the two representatives stressed the need to further consolidate its unity and ability to act in the fight for democracy, national independence, socialism, and peace. Comrade G. Husak expressed deep gratification over the high level of mutual cooperation, international solidarity, and all-round relations between the CPCZ and PCP. He highly appraised the principled stands of the PCP, which adheres to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. By doing this the party has won high respect and authority not only among the Czechoslovak Communists, but also throughout the movement and among all progressive people in the world.

Comrade A. Cunhal expressed the high appreciation felt by the Portuguese Communists for the achievements of the Czechoslovak people under the CPCZ's leadership in building the developed socialist society; and he expressed wishes for further successes in accomplishing the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

ARTICLE EXAMINES ANTI-ALCOHOL CAMPAIGN

AU271354 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 23 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Laszlo Csaszar-Nagy: "Inventive Drinking Buddies -- Action '02'" -- passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Let us not deceive ourselves. At present we are tilting at windmills in our fight against alcoholism. While the anti-alcoholism campaign increases week by week, per capita alcohol consumption in our country exceeds 11 liters of spirits. [not further specified] It is true that in this battle, that can only be measured in quantities of alcohol, the drinkers have had to suffer a few blows as well. Their cash dwindled first as a result of stopping the sales of small bottles, and since then they "have been forced" to turn to the larger, 0.2 liter bottles. Big factories with many hundreds or thousands of workers employ doormen who are mostly pensioners, and who cannot scrutinize everyone, who enters. People who insisted on control would be pushed aside by the crowd of workers entering. In places where there are careful guards, people with a great thirst must think. During the preparation of this report I heard about an employee who carefully puts the next day's ration, drop by drop, into a plastic bag of long-life milk, which is then carefully sewn up.

As against last year's 323 committees, this year there have been 857 committees struggling to restrain drinking at work. This I learned from Laszlo Kallai, secretary of the subcommittee for enterprises at the State Committee for Alcohol Abuse. He says that the prerequisites for an organized battle against alcoholism are being set up faster. The committee has worked out a proposal for assisting the enterprises' programs to restrain alcoholism at work, and the committee will help the enterprise committee in their work. [passage omitted]

Laszlo Kallai feels that the struggle against alcoholism reached a decisive point this year. He says: "In addition to the subcommittees at workplaces and in residential communities, the trade union movement and the Main Inspectorate for Labor Safety have also taken a more active part in this work. In addition, in drawing up a map on alcoholism we also received significant help from the Ministry of Industry. The National Main Inspectorate for Labor Safety issued an analysis which states that the unified interpretation of the law provides an obstacle to the implementation of current measures, because, if the alcohol content of the blood is below 0.5 parts per thousand, /the employee cannot be considered to be under the influence of alcohol. Thus, many enterprises do not require the total lack of alcohol content/.

I think that in the future giving the internal supervision and labor safety controllers the additional task of determining a state of intoxication will be a great step forward. Another step lies in the trade union activists giving more help in detecting alcoholism and in rehabilitation than they have in the past. Apart from this it is necessary to propagate examples worth following. Thus, the example of work in the Ozd Metallurgy Works is worth following. As a result of work there in the past 25 years, almost one-third of the 2,500 persons suffering alcoholism have been rehabilitated. In the demand that nearby foodstores sell no alcohol was successful. Perhaps it is a direct consequence of this that, despite a fivefold increase in alcohol tests in recent years, the number of people caught consuming alcohol has shown only a twofold increase. In addition to help from society, restrictions, that is, administrative measures, are also necessary. /We are considering a proposal, which will prohibit the sale of alcohol in food stores before 0900 and which would not allow youngsters under 18 to purchase drinks containing alcohol/. [passage omitted]

Sales Restricted

LD040028 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] A government decree on restrictions on the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages is published in the 45th issue of MAGYAR KOEZLOENY. According to this decree, it is forbidden to sell and consume alcoholic drinks at work-places. Spirits cannot be sold or consumed at social functions organized outside of working hours either. It is forbidden to sell and consume alcoholic beverages at health and educational institutes, youth camps, and at youth parks. The sale and consumption of spirits is forbidden at cultural institutes and cultural functions, as well as in the restaurants of holiday homes. At sporting occasions, for example, only drinks with a low alcohol content can be sold or consumed. The decree, which also outlines penal sanctions, is to come in force on 1 January.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH ETHIOPIA -- Ethiopian Cultural Minister Girma Jilma and Gyula Bognar, Hungary's ambassador to Ethiopia, signed in Addis Ababa a work program for 1986-88 for Hungarian-Ethiopian cultural, scientific, and educational cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Oct 86 p 21 AU]

SWEDISH HOUSING MINISTER VISITS -- Hans Gustafsson, minister of housing and regional development of Sweden, has arrived in our homeland at the invitation of Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and urban development. They will be discussing the possibilities for further expanding bilateral cooperation in science and technology, as well as ways to increase relations on third markets in the fields of trade and cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Oct 86 p 8 AU]

THAI DELEGATION VISITS -- A Thai delegation led by Dr Athorn Chonchenchob, state secretary for university affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, visited Hungary from 20-to 24 October. At the talks conducted with Deputy Cultural Minister Gabor Foldiak, the two sides informed each other about the educational systems of the two countries and the possibilities for the development of cooperation between the two countries' universities. [Text] [Budapes NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Oct 86 p 21 AU]

FILM FEDERATION ASSEMBLY -- MTI -- The Federation of Film and Television Artists held its seventh electoral general assembly on 25 October. The assembly was attended by Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Bela Kopeczi, minister of education. The more than 300 delegates heard a report on the work over the past 5 years and on the proposed amendments of the statute. Present were Andras Kovacs, chairman of the federation; General Secretary Laszlo Lugossy; and Vice Chairman Imre Mihalyfi. [Excerpts] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 27 Oct 86 p 3 AU]

DAILY CARRIES URBAN 21 OCT PRESS CONFERENCE

AU301446 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Oct 86 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference for foreign journalists given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 21 October]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Marek Kassa, Polish Radio: Minister, following Premier Ryzhkov's visit to Poland, Western propaganda has been strenuously declaring that Poland is sliding into unilateral economic dependence on the Soviet Union. There is even less elegant talk in the West of Poland being frankly sold off, of being leased to the Soviet Union. Would the minister like to say something on this subject?

Urban: Yes, I recently came across similar suggestions in LE FIGARO, in a dispatch by Mr. Margueritte. Following August 1980, the principle Western states curtailed economic cooperation with Poland in order to deepen our economic crisis and to permit the enemies of socialism to exploit public dissatisfaction for the purpose of inciting disturbances. Following December 1981, the main Western powers broke off economic agreements with us and applied sanctions against Poland. It was hoped that the Polish economy would collapse and that the desperate masses would be susceptible to calls for confrontation. Excessive economic dependence on the West, built up during the seventies, gave the West an opportunity to take advantage of our goodwill, to exploit it in a manner that ran counter to the interests of the Polish people. Was Poland to wait for the West to show pity, to wait for those who were playing a cynical game at Poland's expense?

We turned to our natural partners, to partners who do not use Poland in international trials of strength, to partners who allow us to benefit from their market, their raw materials, and their accelerated technological development. What is more, from the very beginning, following the imposition of sanctions, we told the U.S. Government that its policy, the declared intentions of which were to weaken Poland's ties with the USSR, would have the very opposite effect. Shortly after the imposition of American sanctions, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that if there was a medal for contributing to CEMA integration, it ought to be awarded to Ronald Reagan. This not only concerned Poland, because all the socialist countries drew conclusions from what happened to Poland; namely, that a political pretext was used to break off previously established ties.

During the most difficult period that our country went through following 1981, the Soviet Union gave us a present of $460 million, it provided us with investment loans totalling more than a billion [currency not specified], and it provided and continues to provide credits for bilateral trade. During the 1980-85 period these credits amounted to 4.8 billion transfer rubles. The interest on Soviet credits is 4 or 5 percent. The interest on Western credits is two to three times higher. We still have a negative trade balance with the Soviet Union; that is, we import more from the Soviet Union than we export to it. We have a positive trade balance with the West, which means that we are exporting more than we are importing because we are paying interest charges. [sentence as published]

The Soviet Union ensures that we have supplies of crude oil, ore, and essential raw materials, and it provides a market for goods produced by our industry, among other things. We can mainly export raw materials to the West. The NATO countries prohibit sales to us of most modern technologies and machinery and facilities based on those technologies. The Soviet Union provides us with access to its technical ideas on the basis of reliable, long-term agreements. Comrade Premier Ryzhkov's visit has strengthened these ties. Deputy Premier Gwiazda talks about the closeness of these ties in an interview published in today's edition of RZECZPOSPOLITA.

Close, comprehensive economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries provides Poland with its only chance to keep pace with the epoch. We also wish to expand economic cooperation with the West. However, the stronger Poland is economically, the greater the likelihood that it will be able to expand cooperation with the West. The weak do not have a chance. Thus, the possibility of being able to establish partner-like economic relations with the West depends on the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The extent to which we will be considered economic partners by the rest of the world depends on our position within CEMA. That is the entire philosophy of our international economic ties. I have deliberately limited the entire discussion to the economic plane because that is how I understood the question.

Barbara Drozdz, ZYCIE WARSZAWY: Minister, what is your view of the statement issued by Walesa and eight other people that calls on President Reagan to lift those sanctions against Poland that are still in force?

Urban: Thank you for asking me this topical question. In my opinion, the statement made by Walesa and the eight other people is another sign of its authors being at the disposal of the U.S. Government. The U.S. authorities impose sanctions, and Walesa and others shamefully betray Poland's interests and support sanctions against their own country. For example, I recall that in a television interview on 22 August 1983, Senator Dodd stated that Walesa had told him that he opposes the lifting of U.S. sanctions. This would -- and I quote Senator Dodd, who quotes Walesa -- send the wrong political signal to Poland. Three years later the U.S. government states that it is considering lifting sanctions. And Walesa quickly issues a statement asking for the sanctions to be kindly lifted. As Andrzej Wasilewski once wrote, this is opposition understood as subservience.

Besides, this is not just our assessment. The most important newspaper in the capital of the United States, THE WASHINGTON POST, provides a similar account. On 16 October Mr Jackson Diehl, who is probably present here, wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST, and I quote: "Opposition sources state that U.S. representatives who favor the lifting of sanctions but are afraid that they may be accused of betraying Solidarity's interests and those of other dissident groups, promoted the publication of this declaration on the lifting of sanctions." Thus ends this rather telling quotation. So an American newspaper reports that Walesa and his colleagues have spoken out against sanctions on the orders of U.S. representatives.

People such as Walesa are always at the disposal of the U.S. authorities when American policy wants to create the semblance of having links with Polish society. The Americans will now be able to cover up the fiasco of the sanctions policy by declaring that they have lifted them at Walesa's request. Walesa will be able to say that he is an influential figure in the world because America altered its policy toward Poland at his request. The following Polish proverb can be applied to Walesa and his colleagues: "As the horse is being shod, the frog sticks out his foot."

Besides, the leaders of antisocialist currrents in Poland do not in the least bit conceal their American links. On 13 October French radio broadcast an interview with Kuron. Kuron said: "People ponder about how this Kuron manages to support himself. I tell them that I live on dollars. I occasionally publish something in the West and that brings in quite a lot of money. You can support yourself." Jacke Kuron recently organized a party for his supporters, a party for 200 people. Adam Michnik held an auction and organized a banquet for almost 300 people. It is significant that he was granted the use of an American correspondent's villa for this purpose. Four cooks prepared this charitably provided soup for former prisoners, and waiters, hired for the occasion, served it. Seemingly, the impoverishment of Polish society that Michnik or Kuron talk about, this deepening economic crisis, has completely passed them by.

I am recounting all this gossip out of genuine concern about the qualifications of these aspirants to the government of Poland. It would be interesting to see what sort of parties Kuron and Michnik would give if they really did become the ministers they dream about being. How many guests would they invite? How many cooks would they employ? How would Polish public opinion react? They would not even be able to say that the government provides for itself, for Michnik and Bujak were, for example, recently awarded, and ostentatiously so, an additional bonus -- $40,000 in the form of a prize awarded by an American foundation.

It should not be thought that U.S. intelligence secret agents make their way stealthily under cover of darkness to secluded places in order to pass on instructions to leaders of the so-called opposition. This also takes place ostentatiously. Independent, autonomous leaders of antisocialist currents are regular visitors at certain Western embassies, and American diplomats and diplomats from countries allied with the United States frequently visit them in their homes. This scheming -- an example is Walesa's statement asking humbly for sanctions to be lifted, as THE WASHINGTON POST mentioned -- goes on in broad daylight.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Mr Minister, the signatories of this letter also include Editor Turowicz ad Professor Skromna who, I understand, are taking part in some kind of talks on participation in the Consultative Council. Does your statement also apply to them and are the authorities really talking to the frog?

Urban: What I said is precise. I spoke about those who inspired my statement. I quoted a proverb, which is not a personal epithet.

Charles Gans, AP: Could you explain why the government did not grant permission for the publication in TYGODNIK POWSZECNHY of this letter signed by Mr Walesa and nine others?

Urban: This is not true. In fact, the letter arrived too late and the Press Control Office did not have time to decide whether to publish it. The office is entitled to 48 hours decision time. The letter will appear in the next issue.

Maria Goc, Radio Polonia: How do you view the chances for further national accord in Poland?

Urban: We have heard many times from persons regarding themselves as independent that progress in accord requires some sort of gesture on the authorities' part. When the situation permitted it, all noncriminal prisoners were freed. While on the subject, I will tell you about the social reaction to this gesture, as reported by the Public Opinion Research Center, because I promised at the last press conference that I would do so. Ten percent of the adult population of Poland was very interested by this fact, 47 percent moderately interested, and 40 percent were not very interested. Forty-eight percent of the adult population firmly approved of the amnesty, 38 approved with reservations, 5 percent disapproved, and 9 percent offered no opinion. In the opinion of 46 percent of adult Poles, the release of the prisoners will weaken the opposition. In the opinion of 22 percent, nothing will change. Twenty-five percent had nothing to say on this matter.

Getting back to the subject, the decision to release the prisoners was received favorably, but with subdued interest and applause. This "gesture" is meant to be followed by others serving national accord. They conform to the philosophy of gradual steps toward a further democratization of relations. Even those foreign observers who have criticized everything in Poland since 13 December 1981 have no doubt that the authorities want accord and nothing else and that we are aiming toward a further development of socialist democracy.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the Katowice party conference: "The formation of new platforms of sociopolitical activity for suitably thinking people of various views and various types of world outlook is not a circumstantial trick nor a once only tactic. It is the right way to employ the entire potential of civic concern, experience, and intellect for the good of the PPR."

This policy is an offer to those persons and groups who have defined themselves as independent realists and said that a gesture from the authorities is needed in order to break some of the ice that is still floating. If this policy of openness and accord encounters due support, it will develop more easily and quickly. If this support is insufficient, the policy will weaken because if will not display any effectiveness. That is the objective logic behind political mechanisms, regardless of what one thinks.

The persons and groups to whom this policy is addressed may therefore either strengthen it or weaken it. Of course, first it is necessary to display support for the steps that have already been taken or are planned to be taken and then to discuss what other reforms would be useful. For if every single step toward accord encounters the response "fine, but it is not enough, we want more," it has no value. First, it is necessary to take part in the working out of policy and assume joint responsibility for it so that influence on this policy may be exerted.

The purpose of reforms in socialism is to improve socialist relations. Everywhere in our history, the limit to reform has been the possibility of our system's opponents using it to weaken socialism.

Therefore, the success of reform policy depends on the size of support given to it by patriotic realists, but also on whether real possibilities exist to abuse these changes in order to strengthen antisocialist trends. Weak opponents to socialism signify strong democratic reforms. Those who want a strengthening of reform trends, on the one hand, and a strengthening of the role of socialist opponents, on the other, display a double countenance contrary to political logic.

Christopher Bobinski: I would like to return to my question because I may not have paid attention to your reply concerning the letter. Do you classify the signatories of the letter into Lech Walesa, his inspirers, and other possible partners of authorities, or do you disqualify them all as puppets of the U.S. authorities?

Urban: I disqualify no one. I spoke about the purport of this belated letter and not about its signatories, with the exception of one of them, whom I named and who is famous for his support for the American restrictions.

Guy Dinmore, REUTER: Do you have any concrete evidence that Western embassies are supplying the Polist opposition with instructions for action?

Urban: Mr Editor, I do not wish to say anything concrete on this subject. It is not my intention to cause diplomatic conflicts. You can regard the quotation that I gave from THE WASHINGTON POST as proof. Perhaps it is sufficient for the needs of today's conference. [passage omitted]

SIWICKI MEETS WITH USSR'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

LD031926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, has met with Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff, who are paying a working visit to Poland. Questions concerning the current activity of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states were examined.

FRENCH OFFICIAL CONVEYS INVITATION TO WALESA

LD312357 Hamburg DPA in German 2142 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Oct (DPA) -- The former French culture minister, Jack Lang, met the chairman of the banned trade union Solidarity, Lech Walesa, in Gdansk today. It is reported that the ex-minister passed on to Walesa a letter from former French premier Laurent Fabius renewing the invitation he made to Walesa in May 1985 to visit France. President Francois Mitterand wished to receive the workers' leader from Poland on this occasion.

Lang has travelled to Poland accompanied by the writer Francoise Sagan. [passage omitted]

DISSIDENT KURON VIEWS OPPOSITION DILEMMA

PM031156 Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Solidarity leadership member Jacek Kuron: "Let Us Not Waste an Opportunity...."]

[Text] The vast majority of Poles would like to believe that the release of the political prisoners is a first step toward normal life. People want to start a family, raise their children, eat, have somewhere to live, and be able to buy decent clothes. They can do without these things for 1 month, 2 months, or even 6 months, but not for years. The political prisoners were a source of permanent remorse and moral conflict. Their release finally makes it possible to envisage a less militant life.

A breach has therefore been made in the wall which separates society from the government. Whatever the government's reasons and calculations, the release of the political prisoners has made it more vulnerable to public pressure. It cannot put them back in prison immediately without losing the small amount of credibility it now enjoys among Poles and with the Western governments which want to normalize their relations with Poland. In this context any initiative we take presents the authorities with a difficult choice: to counterattack or to allow us to act, to make arrests or to show tolerance.

I think there is no doubt that, if we go beyond the limit of what is "tolerable," the reaction will be brutal and the government will lose its newly acquired honor. However, it must have reckoned with our activity when it weighed up the advantages and disadvantages of the amnesty and it is not just any initiative on our part which will force it to bring out its heavy artillery.

I do not know whether the government is determined to steer a really new course or whether it is prepared to seek some agreement with the population. However, I do know that unless it realizes that the amnesty calls for further steps forward the prisons will quickly be filled again.

The anmesty is also a challenge for Solidarity. Unless we respond to it with a realistic gesture which is likely to have some social impact, we will be stating that Solidarity is dead. Everybody is awaiting the trade union's reaction. But words have lost their impact. If we respond to an unusual gesture with yet another declaration repeating for the umpteeth time things which are certainly true but have been repeatedly stated, we are not likely to be heeded. Worse still, some people will think that we have wasted an opportunity.

We do not have the right to waste this opportunity. We may not have another one in the near future. We may never have another.

We must make decisions which will enable Solidarity to adapt to the new situation without any achievement being sacrificed. This is an extremely difficult task, especially since the break in the deadlock is bound to be short-lived.

To talk of a crisis in the Polishu economy is a euphemism. The economy is in ruins, and the people are exhausted and discouraged by the futility of their efforts.

Imposing Pluralism [subhead]

When society becomes exhausted our movement is bound to be exhausted too. The authorities' triumphalism is based on a misunderstanding: They think they have weakened the trade union whereas this weakening is merely an effect of the weakening of society as a whole. Moreover, it would be wrong for us to welcome the fact that in this worn- out society Solidarity is still the strongest element. Our main aim must therefore be to rebuild the country. We must make it absolutely clear that no rapid improvement in living conditions is possible. We would lose all credibility unless we stated this loud and clear.

I am convinced that the Poles are capable of making a great effort and that they are prepared for sacrifices if they believe they are rebuilding their country for themsleves. Only Solidarity's real and authentic presence can give them some kind of guarantee. Consequently the first step toward rebuilding the country must be the trade union's return to public life, and open action. Pluralism must be imposed by a policy of fait accompli.

There are three factions in the opposition. The first is seeking a form of cooperation with the party and state authorities. These legalists are, in theory, opposed to any other form of action. They are on the fringes of Solidarity, but their options are also found within the trade union.

Those who want independence are at the opposite pole to this faction. They are not really interested in the changes likely to be made in the communist system. They regard cooperation with the government as treachery and they prefer clandestine action to legal action. They are also largely outside Solidarity, but are also to be found in its ranks, especially in the cladestine structures.

Finally there are those who, without forgetting the ultimate objective -- independence -- choose to take action here and now, and to meet society's immediate aspirations. These are the advocates of parallel activities both public and clandestine.

There are arguments for and against each of these factions but all are vital to Poland. The moderates can only be interlocutors for the government if the latter is under pressure from the radicals, and only people who are aware of the social aspirations of the moment have the power to mobilize the masses.

Coexistence among these three factions in a single movement is extremely difficult, especially when important decisions have to be made, as is the case now. The moderates think it is necessary to refrain from anything likely to hinder the government in its reconciliation effort and above all that the government must not be given pretexts for regressive steps. In short, they want to express their goodwill and wait. The radicals think that since the nation is still not sovereign, we must continue a clandestine existence and condemn the Communists' designs. Both refuse to practice the policy of fait accompli, for different reasons.

Increasing the Number of Acceptable Faits Accomplis [subhead]

However, Solidarity must remain united. Lech Walesa, symbol of Solidarity's unity, is aware of the danger and is trying to reconcile the various viewpoints. The creation of the Provisional Solidarity Council is clear proof of this.

This council is just a beginning. It does not necessarily mean that other similar bodies will be created in the regions and in the enterprises. In any case these organizational questions which preoccupy people are relatively simple. The council will carry out the functions of the trade union's National Clandestine Committee [TKK]. If it is prevented from doing so, the TKK will resume its activities.

The main problems are of course political. We must prepare for at least two developments. First, the arrest of the members of the Provisional Solidarity Council members and its regional representatives. I am afraid that the moderates and radicals might then clamor: "We told you so!" The former will assure the authorities of their goodwill and will appease their consciences by hoping for the prisoners' rapid release, whereas the latter will sink even further into clandestine existence. However, what we must do if this happens, to ensure that the first step toward pluralism is not null and void, is to immediately find people to replace those arrested, and above all not sink back into clandestine existence. At the same time, we must all -- moderates, radicals, and centrists -- launch the biggest post-war campaign for the release of those arrested, to prove to the authorities that repression no longer pays.

The second possibility is that the authorities will not make any arrests and will play down our action. Contrary to appearances, things would be much more difficult for us if the situation developed in this way. We ought then to work on the principle that the government or at least part of the government, really wants to break the deadlock in society. We ought also to admit that it is not in an easy position: What it can offer society not only falls short of its desires, but also of what it already has, namely Solidarity. However, the government cannot officially recognize the trade union. This is impossible, and we cannot do anything about it.

If we want to extend the sphere of freedom, we must step up the number of faits accomplis which are acceptable to the government. We must take an increasing number of parallel initiatives, extend self-management in the enterprises and parishes, create all kinds of committees and civic action groups, develop parallel education, and launch all the possible and conceivable actions the country needs.

I think that these proposals will be accepted by the moderates and will not satisfy the radicals. By creating the Provisional Solidarity Council we have taken a very radical step. What we must now do is launch a positive program likely to extend society's independence as much as possible.

POLITBURO MEMBERS SPEAK AT TEACHERS CONGRESS

AU311258 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Renata Maszkowska report: "Hasty Solutions Are Not Enough for Schools"]

[Text] "Let us stop saying what the union is giving; the union is not there to give. We should better combine the function of joint manager of education with a concern for all the social affairs of its employees. Let us use the strength of this professional, creative organization in such a way that in Polish education one can afford to think," said Roman Grabowski, a teacher from Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship, on the first day of the 34th Congress of the Polish Teachers Union [ZNP] in Warsaw on 28 October.

Kazimierz Pilata, ZNP chairman, said in his introduction: "The Union must speak with its own voice, it cannot be a decorative screen for the administration. We are not guided by milieu parochialism, but by the deepest concern for the present state and future fate of education in Poland." This statement formed the guiding thought of the congress.

Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, stressed the ZNP's role in shaping a vision of Polish education. He said: "It is largely thanks to the ZNP's constructive activity that the socialist character of Polish schools has been preserved. In the future, too, we are counting on the energy of union bodies. The party has devoted a lot of attention to education recently, aware of the number of the problems that need to be solved so that educational work may become normal work." T. Porebski also conveyed to the delegates greetings and best wishes for fruitful talks from the PZPR Central Committee and from First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Leading education out of the crisis requires a far-reaching and stable education policy without a clash between tasks and possibilities.

"The traditional teaching system is reaching a dangerous barrier formed by its own inadequacy," said Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, minister of education and upbringing. "Publicity for new teaching methods possesses particular importance. A bad quality education process is dangerous. We try to teach something new, but we always do it the same way, and a graduate cannot meet the demands of daily life."

The congress participants dwelt at length on the living and working conditions of teachers. There is nothing odd about the fact that the ZNP regards it as its prime duty to represent and defend this professional group's interests. Therefore, the many doubts aroused by the implementation of the Teachers' Charter and the failure of the mechanism for equalizing the wages of teachers and engineering-scientific employees were discussed. Also discussed were the inadequate medical care for teachers and pupils, the need to urgently solve urgent housing problems, and the difficult situation of retired teachers.

Of course, there was also no shortage of concern for the level of national education and the authority of teachers and schools. Jerzy Miller from Poznan said, for example, that the ZNP inspires innovation and that its duty is to occupy itself with educational developments and concentrate on activity which could be advantageous to pupils. The education process would be much poorer without the ZNP's presence in the school modernization process, it was said.

Delegates stressed with satisfaction that education is receiving an increasingly greater share of the distributed national income from one year to the next, although everyday life is providing much evidence that its financial resources are still inadequate. However, needs are determined by many factors, and one of them is the rise in population. For by 1990 there will be over 757,000 children and young people. That is why the rise in society's interest in school matters and the valuable initiatives of the National School Aid Pledge are so pleasing.

The union debate also concentrated on matters which prevent smooth work by teachers. A headmaster should not have to deal with investments, repairs, trade, distribution, and catering, and a teacher should have more time to teach. "Or else, even the best code of ethics will be just another work of fiction," said Maria Grek from Tarnow.

These and many other important issues such as the need for changes to the education administration system, further training for teachers, and the status of non-teaching personnel, will certainly be contained in the program of teaching activity for the next term of office.

The delegates also expressed the view that the OPZZ represents all working people and their approval of a unified trade union movement.

OPZZ chairman Alfred Miodowicz stressed that the ZNP congress is the fifth trade union congress to precede the Second OPZZ Congress. The ZNP, he said, is the largest union, and here lies its strength. It possesses a professional and creative nature, hence the presence of teachers among the OPZZ authorities is of great importance for working people and for teachers themselves.

Toward the end of the first day, a new ZNP chairman was elected. The result will be known on Tuesday.

DRUG ADDICTION PREVENTION CONGRESS OPENS 3 NOV

LD040052 Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 3 -- The first scientific congress of the society for preventing drug addiction which started today in Warsaw is devoted to an exchange of views and information concerning the phenomenon of drug addiction.

The congress is attended by specialists from all over Poland and by foreign guests from Czechoslovakia, Sweden, the FRG, Great Britain, Italy and the USA.

It is estimated that in Poland there are over 250 thousand persons dependent upon, or directly endangered by drugs. By every indication the number of drug addicts constantly increases.

Vice-President of the society for preventing drug addiction, Chairman of the congress's organizing committee Tadeusz Chrusciel told a PAP journalist that the number of young and very young people who intoxicate themselves is increasing.

Tadeusz Chrusciel further said that the problem of drug addiction in Poland began with discovery of technology of production of drugs from the Polish poppy. Since that moment drugs became easily accessible and relatively cheap. Also, from that time the number of the dependent persons quickly rose. 70 per cent of the dependent youth comes from working families and 80 per cent from big cities. It seems that thanks to resolute actions of the state and social organizations this quick increase has been halted. The most urgent task now is the preventative action against drug addiction. First of all, supplies of drugs and their accessibility should be limited, the methods of diagnosis modernized and continuity of medical treatment of addicts ensured. The addicts should also be helped with finding their place in society.

BARYLA ADDRESSES ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE

AU301241 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Oct 86 P 2

[Text] Speaking at the accountability and election conference of the PZPR factory committee within the "Eltra" electrical goods plant in Bydgoszcz on 24 October, Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, drew attention to practical party activity within the plant, which must concentrate on workers' affairs, fulfill their aims, and permit the realization of all the aspirations of the workers class. He said that the voivodship conferences have concentrated firmly on actual local conditions, and that is also how it must always be with municipal, rural, or factory conferences. It is necessary to tackle boldly the problems besetting people and openly discuss their most vital problems -- housing construction, market supplies, and the standard of living. It is also necessary to show how all of these depend on the quality of production, work discipline, and efficient activity. The party gives advancement to the best people, to those who work well and energetically; Hence the responsibility of factory party committees to encourage inventors and model workers and the responsibility for proper use of cadres. Job certification cannot be a mere slogan, once only action, or firework [fajerwerk]. It must be...a "deeper furrow in the economic field." Party factory organizations must constantly see to it that the acceleration program is being implemented, bearing in mind a complex of activity whose mainstay is work organization and organizational and scientific-technological progress. Quality will not be achieved by formulating slogans, but by good work; hence, the issue of the activity of the primary party bodies which, by being energetic, increase their prestige and tighten their bonds with workers collectves. The party is developing and its ranks are growing. The most important matter is that the numerical growth of party organizations should also mean a simultaneous growth in the energy, importance, and role of the party among a given milieu and among working people as a whole. After the accountability and election campaign, J. Baryla concluded, every party member should know where his place is, what his party task is, and how he should contribute toward the implementation of the 10th congress resolution.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES RYZHKOV-LED USSR DELEGATION

AU032032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Monday, November 3, the government delegation of the Soviet Union, headed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the political bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, now in Romania to participate in the 42nd meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The delegation further includes L.N. Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, N.V. Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, USSR permanent representative to the CMEA, G.I. Marchuk, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Stefan Birlea, Cornel Pacoste, Ion Ursu, other officials. Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the Soviet Union, was also present. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and best wishes from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and addressed Mikhail Gorbachev a warm salute, as well as the best wishes.

During the talk, stress was laid on the fine ties of friendship and manysided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, which take a steadily upwards course, in the spirit of summit talks and understandings. Emphasis was also placed on the possibilities to further boost Romanian-Soviet cooperation on a political, economic, technical-scientific plane, as well as in other fields of activity. The talks brought to the fore the necessity of furthering the efforts with a view to expanding and diversifying goods exchanges, boosting cooperation in production and production specialization. It was shown that the manysided growth of mutually profitable collaboration between the two neighbour and friendly countries was in the interest of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace. President Nicolae Ceausescu wished full success to the proceedings of the current CMEA session meeting, reiterating his belief that the further improvement of the organization's activities provided prerequisites for the expansion of production specialization and cooperation in production, for the fulfillment of the long-term agreement, as well as of the complex programme.

In a reference to aspects of the current political situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that Romania firmly backed any measure pursuing the achievement of real, concrete agreements, for the cessation of the nuclear and conventional arms race, for an effective passage to disarmament. The RCP general secretary highlighted the necessity of doing everything for the understandings reached during the Iceland Soviet-American summit meeting to be finalized.

The two countries' resolve was expressed to further expand Romanian-Soviet cooperation on an international plane, for the resolution of the problems that confront mankind today, to the benefit of the cause of disarmament, detente, collaboration and peace in the world. The talks proceeded in a friendly, working atmosphere.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES VIENNA MEETING PROSPECTS

LD312015 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] In our foreign political commentary we discuss Soviet-U.S. relations on the eve of the announced meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze in Vienna next week. Here is Milika Sundic:

The indication from Moscow that Eduard Shevardnadze is not going to Vienna empty-handed leads us to conclude that the forthcoming meeting of the foreign ministers of the two superpowers will be as important as the September meeting when the Daniloff-Zakharov spy affair was resolved and the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik was agreed. True, when it comes in the U.S. approach to the forthcoming meeting in Vienna, it appears that the United States does not share the Soviet view on the importance of the Reykjavik meeting, or rather that it is not prepared to go so far as the negotiations with Moscow on the problem of disarmament, as Reagan did during his meeting with Gorbachev.

From all indications, Washington has assessed that new concessions can be extracted from Moscow, including the dropping of the USSR demand that the United States abandon Star Wars, which, because of Reagan's insistance on it, led to the breakdown of the summit in Reykjavik. The Americans, for example, are no longer mentioning Gorbvachev's visit to Washington, even though they are interested in it, because they judge that Gorbachev would not risk repeating Reykjavik, despite all his claims that it was not a futile meeting. However, the fact that since the meeting in Reykjavik there has been no significant deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations, although they are still tense and hampered by distrust, could mean that both sides will attempt to find a way out of the present situation.

The Americans are interested in rectifying the unfavorable impression of their allies, who are quietly saying that Reagan missed a historic opportunity to broach seriously the missile problem with Gorbachev, as proposed by the Soviet leader. For its part, Moscow is also interested that Reykjavik should not simply remain an unpleasant memory of a meeting that promised a great deal. It is in this light that we should understand the announcement by Soviet government spokesman Gerasimov to the press that Shevardnadze is not going to Vienna empty-handed.

For the present, of course, it is too early to speak about the prospects for the Vienna meeting, particularly if we bear in mind that in the United States conditions are not yet ripe for going for a far-reaching agreement [word indistinct] on nuclear missile disarmament. However, seen in the long-term, there is no other alternative, because the arms race [passage indistinct]. Moscow has the advantage when it comes to initiatives, and it will be increasingly difficult for Washington to convince its allies of the correctness of its moves. In addition, the meeting in Reykjavik showed that the sympathies of the European and world public were on the side of Gorbachev, who offered Reagan much more than the U.S. President was prepared to accept. [passage omitted] The chances of the United States abandoning Star Wars are no better now than at Reykjavik, but this still does not mean that all hopes of some kind of agreement on missiles are buried.

The Vienna meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz could mark a turning point in that respect.

MAMULA HEADS DELEGATION ON WORKING VISIT TO UK

LD021341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today left on a working visit of the Armed Forces of Great Britian at the head of a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army.

At Batajnica airport Adm Mamula and the members of the delegation were seen off by Col Gen Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Milan Daljevic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; and other officers from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Meets Howe

LD032035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] London, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, who is paying an official visit to Great Britain and its Armed Forces, had talks today with British Defense Secretary George Younger. Before the talks, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula was accorded military honors in front of the Ministry of Defense building.

After the talks, which were also attended by the aides of the two secretaries, George Younger hosted luncheon given by the British Government in honor of the Federal Secretary for National Defense. On the occasion toasts were exchanged in which both ministers emphasized the traditional and friendly cooperation between the two countries which has existed since World War II. They both called for cooperation to be further expanded.

The federal secretary for national defense also had a meeting with the head of the Foreign Office, Geoffrey Howe. The talks conducted on this occasion were attended by Mitko Calovski, SFRY ambassador in London, and Andrew Wood, the British ambassador in Belgrade.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVES ON LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

LD011440 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1354 GMT 1 Nov 86

("Pool" item)

[Text] Belgrade, November 1 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav Assembly delegation headed by Assembly President Ivo Vrandecic today left on a three-day official visit to Venezuela at the invitation of Venezuela's Parliament.

In the next leg of its tour of Latin American states, the delegation will spend three days on official visits to Colombia and Peru.

In talks with the three countries' officials, the Yugoslav Assembly delegation will discuss the international economic and political situation and the documents of the non-alligned countries' September summit in Harare.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD031305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received a letter of credence from Mohammad Javad Asayesh-Zarchi, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part in the friendly talks that followed.

Departing PRC Envoy

LD031318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has presented Xie Li, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC in the SFRY, who is soon leaving our country, with the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with Sash.

President Hasani and Ambassador Xie Li had a friendly conversation.

VOA REPORT ON NUCLEAR 'INCIDENT' DENIED

LD031736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- In connection with a news item originating from AFP in Vienna and broadcast by "Voice of America" in its Serbo-Croatian language program to the effect that in IAEA team is to visit the SFRY at the end of November to "investigate an incident of unknown nature at the Krsko nuclear power plant in Slovenia," Marjan Levstek, head of the reactor technology service department, said, in a statement for TANJUG, that the "Voice of America" report contained a number of inaccuracies. There has been no incident whatsoever and the visit will merely be a working visit by a group of experts to evaluate operational procedures in nuclear power plants, ASSET [not further identified]. According to an agreement, similar missions are to inspect nuclear power plants in those countries which approve and accept their visits. During such visits ASSET experts examine any deviations from the normal operating procedures in nuclear power plants.

Approximately 30 such deviations did occur in Krsko during the 1983 to 1985 period and the ASSET experts will analyze them. They all were caused by equipment defects, which, however, were repaired by our own experts.

Under an established practice in its cooperation with international bodies, the SFRY Government has agreed to an ASSET visit. The Federal Energy Committee assented to the visit 6 months ago. The ASSET visit also has no connection with the Krsko nuclear power plant's just completed overhaul. The plant is currently working at 90 percent capacity and is expected to be fully operational by the middle of this week.

FEC DISCUSSES 1987 FEDERAL BUDGET, EXPENDITURES

LD311741 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG) -- The total expenditure of the federal budget for next year, according to the draft law that was agreed at yesterday's session of the Federal Executive Council, presided over by Branko Mikulic, will amount to 1,965.5 billion dinars. The federal budget accounts for 6.9 percent of the country's total product and is considerbly lower than envisaged in the social plan for Yugoslavia for next year. The total budget for 1987 is 36.9 percent higher than envisaged in the rescheduling of the federal budget for this year.

The greatest part of the budget, about 66 percent or 5.2 percent of the country's income, according to the statement from the Federal Secretariat for Information, will be allocated next year to financing the Yugoslav People's Army. The increase for this purpose as compared to this year amounts to 36.6 percent. Other services and obligations of the federation will also be financed out of the budget. A significant part of the budget, about 8 percent, will be spent as additional funds for the economically underdeveloped republics and Kosovo. About 7.4 percent will be allocated to veterans and invalidity protection, and about 6 percent of the budget to military pensions. A part of the budget, about 6 percent, it reserved for financing the work of the federal organs and organizations.

The federal budget expenditure, as envisaged in the draft, will be "covered" mainly from basic turnover tax, which will be paid entirely to the federation. In accordance with this proposal, the contributions of the republics and provinces to the federal budget will be significantly reduced and used, above all, for financing joint development programs.

The concept of the federal budget, which is considerably different to previous ones, is based on the laws implemented in the last quarter of this year, and on the fact that the federal budget expenditure is to be coordinated every 3 months next year with the income realized by the economy.

At yesterday's session, the FEC also established a draft decision on securing funds for subsidising the cost of artificial fertilizers, pesticide products, and subsidising the prices of selected quality seeds. The total subsidy for artificial fertilizers to be utilized by farmers in the coming year will amount to 80 billion dinars, and one third of this will be provided by the federation.

With the proposed changes and amendments to the law on the National Bank of Yugoslavia and on the uniform monetary system of the national banks of the republics and provinces, which were established at yesterday's session of the FEC greater importance is given to planning monetary and credit volumes. This relates primarily to the volume of money in circulation, the money allocated by banks for investment, and to new money issue, when establishing the basic goals of economic policies. The control functions of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the national banks of the republics and provinces are also extended to the area of regulations on foreign trade transactions.

Special controllers appointed by the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia are also to be introduced. In order to tighten up financial discipline and guaranteee the liquidity of the banks the possibility is envisaged of introducing compulsory reserves against credits and of establishing deadlines for calculating and allocating compulsory reserves and other conditions under which they may be used for maintaining current liquidity.

An important new feature is that the council of governors will in the future make decisions on the basis of a majority of votes, and not by consensus as before.

Changes and amendments to the law on trade in goods and services with other countries have also been established. It is envisaged that organizations of associated labor in which citizens have invested for specific purposes the dinar equivalent to the value of foreign exchange sold to the banks, may freely and without the regular procedure purchase foreign currency and obtain permission for imports of machines and other equipment up to that amount. Citizens who invest funds in organizations of associated labor may individually or jointly import machinery or other equipment that they then contribute to the organization of associated labor to secure their own employment or to realize some other interest in accordance with the law.

TV INTERVIEWS DIZDAREVIC PRIOR TO CSCE DEPARTURE

LD032140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- "The overall situation both in the world and in Europe increases the need for the Vienna meeting to represent a further step in developing European cooperation and toward creating conditions in which it would be possible to take further steps toward developing European security. The route to security is through cooperation. Cooperation enhances mutual understanding as a basis for taking further steps in developing the system of European security and enhancing confidence."

This was stated by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview granted to Zagreb television before he departed for Vienna to attend the CSCE conference. Raif Dizdarevic went on to say:

"Of course, this will also be a prerequisite for taking another step toward initiating the disarmament process in Europe. I am convinced that if we all jointly follow the same road, and if we are motivated by the same aspirations the Vienna meeting will provide conditions for the continuation of the Stockholm conference, for the continuation of the successfully completed first stage of the process of negotiations on measures of confidence and security, and that in Vienna we will agree on extending the Stockholm conference mandate in order to commence talks within the disarmament process in Europe. In other words, I expect that in relation to both the atmosphere and practice in inter-European relations the Vienna meeting will signify a further step in cooperation."

Asked to comment on the possible implications of the Reykjavik summit meeting for the CSCE Vienna conference, the Yugoslav foreign secretary said:

"Reykjavik failed to produce the expected results and in that sense it was a disappointment. However, considerable steps were made in Reykjavik toward narrowing the gap between the two superpowers' standpoint with regard to an agreement on opening the disarmament process. This includes all types of missiles and a gradual move toward a total ban on nuclear tests. For both these reasons Vienna is expected to be an event, a conference and a place where the two superpowers, under the pressure of demands from all sides, will return to the negotiating table and where they will, let us hope, make moves toward an agreement and not toward meetings which end in disagreements."

Referring to the recent meeting in Brioni of a group of neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe, Raif Dizdarevic said:

"The Brioni meeting was, in fact, a meeting of agreeing on and exchanging views about the European neutral and nonaligned countries' joint stand at the Vienna conference. I could say that it was a meeting of like-minded sides who want, through their concerted efforts, to ensure that from the very outset a positive atmosphere prevails in Vienna and that the Vienna conference does not end by being one of confrontation but of Negotations with regard to the further development of cooperation in all three spheres: that of security and disarmament, the hitherto neglected sphere of great scope for cooperation in the economic area and in cooperation in the humanitarian sphere, but without reducing the enormous humanitarian complex and everything agreed in Helsinki to individual issues alone. In other words, the neutral and nonaligned countries will endeavor not only to contribute toward the positive atmosphere and to be a kind of reconciling link between the two conflicting bloc approaches and demands but will, as agreed in Brioni, to be an independent initiator of a whole series of ideas and proposals. In this specific way they will make their own contribution to the course and outcome of the Vienna conference."

Dizdarevic Departs

LD031715 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left this afternoon for Vienna to take part in the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) which gets under way tomorrow. It will be attended by representatives from 35 European countries, the United States, and Canada. [passage omitted]

The head of Yugoslav diplomacy was seen off at Belgrade airport by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present at the send-off was Austrian Ambassador to Belgrade Paul Leifer.

SERBS, MONTENEGRINS PROTEST IN ASSEMBLY

LD032153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, November 3 (TANJUG) -- Serbs and Montenegrins from the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo today protested again in the Assembly of Yugoslavia over their position in Kosovo, in which Albanians account for around 80 percent of the population. This time, over 150 inhabitants of Kosovo's Plemetina village came to Belgrade to protest.

The direct motive for their protese is the recent attempt by an Albanian youth to rape a 10-year-old Serbian girl in the village of Palmetine. In a talk with state officials, however, the villagers sharply criticized the general situation in the multinational province of Kosovo. "We feel today as if we are living in the middle of ALbania", one of them said.

Serbs and Montenegrins have for years been migrating in increased numbers from the province, under pressure from the Albanian majoarity. They are profoundly dissatisfied with the measures being taken for their protection. The Serbs and Montengrins today also criticized some of Kosovo's highest-ranking officials. They said certain officials, regardless of whether Albanian. Serbian or Montenegrin, did not guarantee a settlement to the crises and protection from injustice in the province. Spontaneous appearances to protest in the federal assembly are not standard practice in Yugoslavia. A Plemetina villager said that she and other villagers would not have come to Belgrade if the provincial officials had agreed to come to their village when they were asked.

The Plemetina villagers [word indistinct] a solution to Kosovo's problems which were exacerbated in 1984 after demonstrations by Albanian chauvinists and separatists who called for an ethnically pure Kosovo.

They also called for a special session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia devoted to the situation in Kosovo.

FOUR SENTENCED IN KOSOVO FOR HOSTILE SLOGANS

AU312015 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The sentencing body of Prizren District Court, presided over by Judge Pjeter Pergjoka, today sentenced four school pupils from the village of Zur, near Prizren, who wrote slogans with hostile contents in March this year. For this hostile activity, Mahmut Badalaj was sentenced to 4 years' jail, Ramadan Ademaj to 18 months, and the minors M.H. to 4 and 1/2 years' and M.S. to 1 years's youth detention.

PRISTINA LC PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES SERB EMIGRATION

AU031125 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 5 Oct 86 pp 1-2

[V. Surroi report on a meeting of the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidency chaired by Ragip Halili, held on 4 October: "Activity -- Down Where Life Goes On"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] During the past year, Ragip Halili said, Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism has influenced the process of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and has recently found expression in the negative tendencies among certain individuals to organize group emigrations. This nationalism is active in sowing distrust toward organized socialist forces, depicting them as incompetent in eliminating the causes and consequences of the events of 1981, exploiting problems for their own ends, and manipulating them. We also have fresh cases of the departure of delegations to the SR of Serbia, in the name of the Serbs and Montenegrins, in search of land and jobs for numbers of people who are to emigrate collectively. In the visits they have paid to certain communes, they have stressed that nothing has changed since the 13th congress and that subjective forces are not able to protect the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, where all the leaders are labelled as irredentists, and they even emphasize that one day Kosovo will belong to Albania and that they do not want to live in Albania.

Such a platform plays into the hands of the hostile slogans of Albanian nationalism. Such problems, he said, must be eliminated through ideopolitical and other measures,

and the forums of Communists in the SR of Serbia must also work to this end in a united front, since, as mentioned earlier, Serbian natioalism shares the same platform with the ideology of the bourgeois right. In other words, as was mentioned in the closing speech, it is impossible for any commune visited by the organizers of collective emigrations not to contact the Pristina Communal Committee directly in order to inform the committee of what has happened. [passage omitted]

Joining the discussion after Momcilo Trajkovic presented the data that 717 Serbs and Montenegrins had emigrated from this commune this year, Azem Vlasi criticized the treatment of this topic, which reflected upon the program itself for preventing Serb and Montenegrin emigration. He said that we have the habit of alarming people and shouting and collecting data on the numbers of those emigrating instead of doing anything else, aa if we did not know how to work to solve this problem. It is difficult when one hears that citizens are emigrating and nobody in local communities or LC base organizations knows what to do. We know the causes hitherto: the activity of Albanian nationalism, pressure, economic reasons, and now the activity of Serbian nationalism, which is having a direct influence upon emigrations, as we have seen in the call for collective emigration that was made recently. This manifestation of Serbian nationalism also testifies that it has been brought into Kosovo and does not only originate in Kosovo. We must have a realistic picture, he continued, so that we can present the efforts made and results achieved so far, and we must insistently sow optimism and eliminate defeatism. The moaners have multiplied, and we must look those cadres straight in the eye to see what concrete action each one has done to prevent emigration, outside of meetings and discussions. We must ask how many of us have said that those who emigrate in the present situation are merely pitiful. What would have happened in the war of national liberation if we had all moaned and shouted in the way we do now? he asked. He went on to consider the activity of nationalists in encouraging emigration and said that whereas the Albanian nationalists "turned on the ignition and put their foot on the gas" of this car, now Serbian nationalists have climbed into the same car and are accelerating it. We have forgotten that in presenting the figures and giving an objective picture of the problems, in our forums and in the information media too, we influence and encourage the emigration of those who are of two minds. We give the impression of frightened people, and who will trust a coward? Instead of bemoaning the departure of prominent people and experts and others, we should hurl a fistful of dust in their faces, because he who goes is not unfortunate, but pitiful. Those who identify with the interests of their own people, Azem Vlasi said among other things, will stay here and fight, not only against irredentism, but for the creation of jobs and for togetherness. In this climate we have created we have frightened even children, who show in their behavior what sort of influence their parents and teachers have upon them. We must settle accounts with those school authorities in the schools where these individual teachers are, said Azem Vlasi among other things. [passage omitted] At the level of the LCY Central Committee Presidiency, it has been decided that so-called delegations of Serbs nd Montenegrins from Kosovo who leave Kosovo to prepare the gound for collective emigration must be sent back without fail. And if we have decided to solve our problems here, and together, then how is it possible for Kosta Bulatovic and other destructive elements to find people who listen to him elsewhere? And these destructive people come out with the thesis that "Kosovo will be Albania tomorrow, and so we are getting out in time." This must frankly be considered treachery to the nation. In speaking of the struggle that each individual must wage to remain here, Azem Vlasi mentioned the case of the schoolteacher Papovic, who announced his intention to emigrate because he felt himself to have been provoked. This person must be talked to, he said, and he must be told that this is no reason to emigrate. There is not a teacher who has not at some time been provoked by one of his pupils, and one must not be frightened by this -- on the contrary. The teachers at Kragujevac did not flinch from standing firm in front of their pupils before machine guns, and now this man announces he will emigrate because of a provocation. [passage omitted]